The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3129. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

GREAT EXTENT OF THE REBEL LINES.

Their Forces Estimated at 125,000.

No General Engagement Considered Probable at Present.

CANNONADING HEARD UP THE POTOMAC.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Energetic Preparations of Gen. Fremont.

General Price's Pickets Extended to Georgetown.

A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED SOON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

We have the usual quiet along the lines to-day, our troops occupying undisputed the line to which they advanced on Saturday last. Our scouts have discovered rebels at Occoquan, Fairfax and Springfield. They appear to have all gone from the neighborhood of Chain Bridge. It is generally believed, now, that their retrograde movement on Saturday has no significance, as they evidently had so few men in front of our lines that their withdrawal does not in any way change the relations of their main body to our front.

THE FORCE OF THE REBELS.

I think reliable information has been obtained that the rebel force between Aquia Creek and Leesburgh, is above one hundred thousand—probably nearer one hundred and twenty-five thousand, than any other figures. This force is scattered along some sixty miles. It is also pretty certain that there is some considerable alarm among the men from the extreme Southern States, caused by the threatened naval expeditions. The Governor of South Carolina has demanded the return of the regiments from that State, and some have gone.

AN ARRIVAL FROM RICHMOND.

A gentleman has come to Washington direct from Richmond, *via* Norfolk, where he was sent with a flag of truce. He has been held in custody by the rebels at Richmond for about two months, although he was a civilian, and had no connection with our Army operations. It is the opinion of this gentleman that the rebels have two hundred and fifty thousand men in Virginia, and that the force is being rapidly augmented. He says it was one continual stream of troops passing through Richmond for the seat of war. He saw the Howell Cobb Regiment of Cavalry pass through Richmond, and he thinks he never saw a more perfectly equipped and better appearing regiment. He says all the rebel troops that he saw appeared to be fairly clothed, and well shod. Provisions he thinks are plenty, and that the rebels have an abundance of the actual necessaries of life. He says our men who were taken prisoners are badly treated by the rebels, especially since the escape of some of the prisoners. He represents the case of Lieut. SELDEN as particularly hard. He is confined in a small room over the sinks, and has suffered to such an extent that he will probably lose his reason. This gentleman also reports that the most brutal of the officers in charge of the prisoners were Capt. TODD, Mrs. LINCOLN'S brother, and Gen. WINDER, the brother of the WINDER now in confinement at Fort Lafayette. TODD is such a brute that he would kick the dead bodies of our men and call them damned Abolitionists. So depraved was this wretch that the rebel officers themselves preferred charges against TODD and had him detailed to other duty. My informant says that every rebel with whom he has conversed, high and low, expressed the belief that they would winter in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. This opinion prevailed along the lines from Richmond to Norfolk.

RETURN OF SECRETARY CHASE.

Secretary CHASE returned to Washington this morning, having fully accomplished the objects of his visit to New-York. He has established perfect harmony between the Government and the capitalists of the country, and made it certain that we shall not be embarrassed by an empty treasury.

MORE BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

There is a new birth of Brigadiers to-day—the following appointments having been made:

To be Brigadier-Generals—MELANCTHON S. WADE, of Ohio; LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky, and ALVIN SCHOEPF, of the District of Columbia, late an Examiner in the Patent Office.

As Assistant Adjutant-General—GEORGE C. STRONG, to be Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. BUTLER, with the rank of Major.

Brigade Surgeons—Drs. GEO. S. KEMBLE, W. G. LOWMAN, D. W. HAND, and RUFUS R. BROWN.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. GIBSON.

Considerable preparations are being made for the funeral of Gen. GIBSON, which takes place to-morrow from his late residence. The escort will be a battery of Artillery, a squadron of Cavalry and a regiment of Infantry.

CLERK APPOINTED.

Mr. SANDFORD, a clerk in the State Department, having been appointed Consul to Aux Cayes, his place in the Department has been filled by the promotion of E. D. WEBSTER, formerly in the Consular Bureau. It is a little singular that Mr. SANDFORD'S place was vacant for about a week without being applied for, notwithstanding the salary is $1,600 a year.

NO GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

Those best informed and best capable of judging do not anticipate any general engagement in front of Washington. The scattering of the rebel forces along such a stretch of country does not foreshadow immediate action hereabouts, and certainly Gen. MCCLELLAN does not manifest any purpose to move on.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The health of the troops still continues remarkably good, as the following statement of the sick in the various hospitals will show. These figures are for the week ending Sept. 27: At E-street Hospital, 99; Seminary, 156; Union, 184; College, 218; Alexandria, 170; eruptive diseases, 52. Total, 879. This is 118 less than the previous week.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

The Government is again inviting proposals for furnishing beef on the hoof. Proposals will be received until the 21st of October. The Government will take from 4,000 to 6,000 head. The maximum weight must not exceed thirteen hundred pounds, and the minimum one thousan. The The cattle are to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in Pennsylvania. The Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond. This indicates that the Maher contract is about "played out."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A Court of Inquiry, composed of Capts. LARRELLETTE, PENDERGRAST and MORRIS, opened, to-day, at the Navy-yard, to examine the conduct of Commander CHANDLER, of the steamer *Dawn*. GEO. M. WESTON, Esq., is Judge Advocate.

It has been ascertained that HOWELL, *alias* Emeek, Merrick, Addison, &c., who stabbed T. W. WALKER, the correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, has made his escape into Virginia, through aid afforded him by his rebel friends in Maryland. The horse and equipments taken from him by Mr. WALKER are now in this city. The latter is recovering from his wounds.

The Kentucky Cavalry Regiment is still without an official recognized Colonel. A petition is in circulation recommending Lieut.-Col. OWENS for the command.

Prince SALM SALM was sometime ago appointed, but at his own request a change has been made, and he is now attached to Gen BLENKER'S staff.

Capt. COOPINGER, an English officer, late in the Papal military service, has been commissioned a Captain in our regular volunteer service on the recommendation of his Holiness, the Pope. This makes the fifth European monarch who has recommended officers for service in the United States.

The latest advices from Fort Pickens state that the blockade of Pennsacola Bay is now strictly enforced.

The friends of Ex-Mayor BERRETT say he has gone to New-York, purposing to reside there during the continuance of the present troubles.

CANONADING ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived here yesterday morning from Montgomery County, that a brisk cannonading commenced at daylight yesterday in the neighborhood of Gov. BANKS' head-quarters at Dardestown.

It continued for a long time, and he could distinctly hear it at intervals until 8 o'clock, whilst driving along the road. The early hour, and the fact that the sound appeared to be of guns of different calibre, led to the inference that it proceeded from a collision with the enemy.

THE OCCUPATION OF MASON'S HILL.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP FAIRFAX, Seminary, Va., Sunday, Sept. 29, 1861.

The ejection of the rebels from Mason's and Munson's hills, two important and commanding posts of theirs in this vicinity, is an event of no small importance; and the credit of it is properly due to the regiments who were active in effecting it. A movement was determined on by the Commandant, Gen. KEARNEY, of the First New-Jersey Brigade, to take place on Friday last, but which was, on account of the rain, delayed until the following day; the nominal purpose was to obtain some forage, a large quantity of which was at a point called Edsall's Hill, lying about three miles west of our camp, nearly parallel with Mason's Hill; for this purpose the four regiments of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and a park of artillery, (HEXAMER'S,) left here at intervals from 6 A. M. to 9 A. M., and marched to the several points designated; all but the Fourth New-Jersey Regiment were placed in position to support each other in defending the wagons, forty four-horse each, while loading the forage. The real object of the movement was more for the purpose of testing the strength of the rebels and that of their several positions, the result of which was not only to expose their weakness and the falsity of the supposition that they were in large numbers, but to cause them hastily to abandon the fortifications erected by them, which were regarded as very formidable, and to leave the road open for an advance if deemed proper by our forces. They were, no doubt, alarmed at our approach, and believed that our object was to draw them into an engagement, for which, from prudential motives or other important considerations, to them, they desired to avoid. The fortification on Mason's Hill was a slight structure, formed by rails and filled in with earth to the height of about three feet, and from four to five feet wide. There were no embrasures for cannon, though a negro man told us they had two pieces there. It was no doubt designed more particularly as a defence for riflemen. The hill itself is well adapted, from its situation and approach, against an attack. The condition of things within the fortification showed very plainly the poverty of the command which held it. There were no tents, and the only accommodations for the men were booths and sheds erected against the trees. The house, belonging to MURRAY MASON, a brother of Senator MASON, was occupied by the officers. It stands upon the hill, in the rear of the earthworks.

The circumstances attending the taking of the fort are these: The pickets of the Fourth New-Jersey Regiment, Col. J. H. SIMPSON, consisting of Capt. SIDDONS' company, of Trenton, and Capt. AARONSON'S, of Camden, occupied the extreme outposts of our lines, within three-quarters of a mile of Mason's Hill, on the road leading to it. On Saturday morning Capt. SIDDONS advanced upon the enemy, who fled before him. He immediately took possession of the different houses they had occupied, and pushed on with a small force, with the enemy in sight; they continued to fly, and, sword in hand, he entered the fortification in front by the gate, while they retired by the rear. The enemy still hovered around in large numbers, and our men being far in advance of the main body, it was determined to retire from its immediate occupation to a house a short distance off, which had been occupied by the rebels up to a few hours previous. Quartermaster HARBERT, who was in company, had been dispatched by Col. SIMPSON with orders to Capt. SIDDONS, and not finding him at the expected picket-station, he pushed on and reached him in time to form one of the assaulting party. After the taking of the fort he returned and communicated to the commanding officer what had been done, when the regiment was at once pushed forward, near to Mason's Hill, but not within the fort, as the holding of it was not a part of the programme of operations, and involved the necessity of having possession of Munson's Hill, which was closely connected with it in the chain of fortifications, and which, it was then supposed, could only be taken by a hard contest. It was deemed advisable to retire rather than bring on a battle at this time.

During the night the enemy again entered the fort, but were again dislodged by a small force under command of Lieut.-Col. HATCH of our regiment, about 4 o'clock this morning; after Col. HATCH had been in possession a short time, the Thirty-second New-York Regiment made their appearance by order of Gen. FRANKLIN, who did not know that it was already in possession of our troops.

Col. J. H. SIMPSON, who commands the New-Jersey Fourth, is an experienced and able officer, and under his guidance the troops are ever ready to follow. He was in the United service for twenty-nine years, where he distinguished himself not only on the battle-field, but in many extensive and important topographical operations, to which corps he was attached. It was with difficulty he could restrain our troops from attacking the enemy and driving them from Munson's Hill; they, however, evacuated that post on Saturday night, and it was taken possession of by a New-York regiment on Sunday morning.

The enemy have fled to Fairfax. Our scouts have penetrated to within a mile or two of that place without seeing them. They will not dare to make a stand there, and most probably will retire to Manassas, or fall back on Richmond.

From the best information we can get, the main body left on Friday night; about ten thousand were supposed to be in the vicinity of Mason's Hill.

I have not yet visited Munson's Hill, but learn that the fortifications are similar to those erected on Mason's Hill. N. J. V.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

THE APPROACHING BATTLE AT LEXINGTON

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Monday, Sept. 30.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican*, says:

"There is no intelligence from Booneville, Georgetown, Sedalia or Glasgow, and no apprehensions are felt of any immediate attack on any of these points by the rebels. All the reports received from Lexington corroborate the opinion already expressed, that the rebels intend to keep the main body of their force there, but it is stated that several bodies of troops, numbering from two hundred to two thousand, have left there within a few days past, for the North and West, but for what purpose is unknown.

Gen. FREMONT preserves a strict silence, but he is said to be actively engaged in obtaining the exact number of troops he can command, and organizing plans for the approaching engagement, upon the success or failure of which he is to rest his reputation, and win or lose his all.

Every day an increased interest is felt in the approaching battle, for it is generally supposed that it will decide the fate of Missouri.

Some persons murmur at the delay, but Gen. FREMONT is determined to have everything ready before he advances, and not to strike a blow before he believes it will be effective.

The opinion is becoming generally prevalent that the Secessionists at Lexington are by no means to be despised, but that with their vast numbers and ample ammunition, their confidence and courage, they will make a most powerful and desperate resistance.

The pickets of the army of Gen. PRICE extend from Lexington to within about eight miles of Georgetown. They are stationed very near to each other, and thus the intelligence of all our movements is conveyed to the head-quarters of Gen. PRICE in the briefest space of time.

A telegraph wire was laid from Gen. FREMONT'S head-quarters to Camp Lillie this afternoon.

THE FAILURE TO REINFORCE LYON.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 30.

The *Republican* learns that a statement is forthcoming from Col. HARDING, the Adjutant of Gen. LYON, who was, in the absence of Gen. LYON, in command of this Department up to the period of Gen. FREMONT'S arrival here, which will show beyond question the absolute impossibility of aid being rendered by Gen. FREMONT before the battle of Wilson's Creek.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY AFFAIRS, ETC.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The Eighth Regiment of New-Jersey Volunteers left this city to-day for the seat of war. The officers are Col. JOHNSON, Lieut.-Col. MARTIN, Major TRAWIN, Adjutant JOHNSON, Surgeon MCKELWAY, Assistant-Surgeon TAYLOR. They were taken by cars in charge of Col. HALSTEAD and Aid-de-Camp Dr. J. H. PHILLIPS.

The Ninth Regiment, of Sharp-shooters, is rapidly organizing, which will make two more regiments of volunteers for three years than the State has been required to furnish.

A large meeting was held last night, at which Chancellor GREEN presided, in favor of resigning all party considerations, and nominating candidates for the Legislature who are in favor of the Union.

Judge POTTS, and numerous leading men participated.

MARYLAND.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Dr. MAGILL, of Washington County, Maryland was arrested at Chambersburgh yesterday, and conveyed to Fort McHenry. He is charged with constant communication with BOB SWANN, his son-in-law, who is in the rebel army.

The arrest of Dr. MAGILL caused considerable sensation in Chambersburgh.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The Old Point boat, which arrived here this morning, brings nothing new.

The Hatteras boat had not arrived when she left, but was eagerly looked for.

THREE NAVY LIEUTENANTS SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Lieuts. BENJAMIN P. LOYAL and W. R. BUTTS, of the sloop-of-war *Constellation*, arrived at Portsmouth, were to-day sent to Fort Lafayette, for having refused to take the oath of allegiance. They are both Virginians.

Lieut. HENRY K. STEVENS, late of the *Portsmouth*, was also sent to the same destination for the same reason.

NEW GUN-BOATS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The new gun-boat *Itasca* was launched to-day, at HILMAN & STUCKER'S ship-yard.

The gun-boat *Tahoma*, built at Wilmington, will be launched to-morrow morning.

BOSTON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Delay in the reception of artillery equipments for FOLLETT'S Battery will prevent the departure of Senator WILSON'S Regiment till next week.

PORTER'S Light Battery will leave Thursday.

Recruiting is quite active.

About 6,000 men are now in camp, and will soon be ready for service.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS EN ROUTE.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiment has left for the seat of war.

FURTHER SEIZURES OF VESSELS.

The Surveyor of the port seized the schooner *Ocean Wave*, yesterday, a vessel of about one hundred tons, one-third of which is owned by the estate of N. ZELAFF, Churchland County, Va. The schooner *W. H. Rustan*, one hundred and seventy-five tons, a quarter of which is owned by JAMES SEGUINE, of Deep Creek, and an eighth by P. H. HENDERSON, of Alexandria, Va., and the schooner *James H. Seguine*, two hundred and thirty-seven tons, one-quarter of which is owned by L. J. SEGUINE, of Norfolk, Va., and one-eighth by C. E. BROADWATER, of Deep Creek, Va.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The steamship *Roanoke*, COUCH, of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company Line, has been chartered by the Government, and is now taking in coal at Pier No. 13 North River. It is said she will also carry provisions and troops. Her destination is not known.

THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

Additional and Important Particulars from Our Own Correspondent.

Why Gen. Sturgis Failed to Reinforce Col. Mulligan—Overwhelming Numbers of the Enemy—Our Correspondent's Experience as a Prisoner, &c.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Friday, Sept. 20, 1861.

Last Tuesday the Ohio Twenty-seventh, and a portion of the Ohio Thirty-ninth, left Macon City under Gen. STURGIS, and proceeded westward to Utica. They left about dark, and reached Utica before daylight, meeting with no greater adventure than the breaking loose of their car containing the General and some officers—a loss which was not discovered by the Engineer till we had proceeded some ten miles. Here was a splendid opportunity for the Confederates to have made a big haul with comparative ease—a General, plenty of Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Captains, and lesser officers, all to be had for the mere asking. However, there happened to be no enemy near, and in the course of an hour or so the engine returned and hauled the missing up to the train.

At Utica the troops and horses were disembarked, and soon after some 30 or more wagons were pressed and hired, the baggage was loaded, and the march across the country commenced. Utica is a small and rather handsome place, and was originally settled by Col. R. MATSON, of Utica N. Y. I had the pleasure of making his acquaintance, and found him a hale, hearty old gentleman—one in every respect worthy of the loyal Empire State. While here, Gen. STURGIS gave an example of his determination to reform one of the nuisances that has so much disgraced the conduct of the National troops in Northern Missouri—that of stealing. A citizen came in with complaints that some of the soldiers had entered his yard, overturned a number of bee-hives, and taken the contents. The General immediately sent out two companies, who arrested some twenty men and brought them in. All of their names were taken down, with a view to a Court-martial; two non-commissioned officers were handcuffed, and one Captain sent to his quarters for attempting to interfere.

The effect of this prompt action was salutary; for the balance of the march the cases of stealing were rare, and when they did occur, were confined to taking apples from orchards. Had the conduct of affairs in Missouri been confided to Gen. STURGIS, or men of his character, very much of the exasperation and bitter rancor which now distinguishes the contest, would never have existed.

The march was directed towards Lexington, and it was intended, I suppose, to relieve the Federal forces at this point, who, it was understood, were besieged by Gens. RAINS and PRICE, with a force of from twenty to thirty thousand men. If this was the object of the expedition it was most miserably planned on the part of Government. The idea of sending a regiment and a half of men forty miles across a hostile country to raise a siege conducted by thirty times that quantity of men, is one of those preposterous ones that strikes a thinking mind only for its outrageous absurdity. Nor will its character in this respect be diminished when it is known that not a single piece of artillery accompanied the expedition, not a single cavalry soldier; and that all the troops were raw volunteers who had never been under fire, and would be quite as likely as not to fail in their initiation. However, the business of a soldier is principally to obey orders. Gen. STURGIS was ordered to go, and he went. I may add that it was expected that Col. SMITH, with the Illinois Sixteenth and two pieces of artillery, would meet the forces under Gen. STURGIS at some point at or near Lexington. But even with this addition the force would have been miserably insufficient for the purposes intended.

We made about ten miles the first day, and camped that night on the open prairie. The next morning (Wednesday) the march was resumed, and about 10 o'clock there came mingling with the querulous clamors of the wind the hoarse mutterings of a cannonade in the direction of Lexington. All that day, with scarcely a moment's cessation, there came to our ears a duet of *tenore* winds and *basso* thunderings that seemed to shake the solid foundations of the earth. Efforts were made by the officers to hurry up the men, but the heat was oppressive, the soldiers unused to marching, and ere noon every available inch of the baggage and sick wagons was crowded with the exhausted troops, and at the end of fifteen miles a halt was called and the force encamped.

We were now within fifteen miles of Lexington, and were enabled to hear with startling distinctness the incessant war of the conflict, and during every instant from the morning of Wednesday till 2 o'clock of the morning of Thursday, there seemed to be a tremendous thunder-storm playing on the verge of the horizon. At a house where I stopped for a glass of water, the next day, a lady informed me that her daughter, on Wednesday, had counted before dark some three hundred and eighty distinct explosions.

At one o'clock Thursday morning, the march was resumed, and with a view to expedite matters, the tents were left at a house near the camp, and as fast as the men became wearied, their knapsacks were unslung and thrown into the wagons. At about ten miles from Lexington, Gen. STURGIS received information that the Confederate troops had seized the steamboats heretofore in the possession of Lexington, and thus, of course, commanded the ferry. He also was informed that the Confederate troops, learning of his approach, have thrown some 3,000 men across the river, and were awaiting his coming in the "bottom." Deeming it sheer folly to march his meager force into a hornet's nest so formidable in size, and concluding that even if he should succeed in fighting his way to the river, he would be unable to cross, Gen. STURGIS determined to strike for some point higher up, and if possible, effect a junction with the other Federal force under Col. SMITH. With this view, he struck off from the Lexington road, and marched his force into Richmond, a point some six miles above Lexington, and about the same distance from the Missouri River.

Here a few bottles of wine were cracked at the expense of a citizen, who, taken prisoner a short distance from Richmond, was jubilant over his release; and then the command moved on, and I came to Lexington. The step may seem a strange one, but hearing for nearly thirty-six hours the roar of artillery, and knowing that a battle of the most tremendous magnitude was raging here, I determined at all risks to visit the place and endeavor to obtain ocular knowledge of the progress of events. Believing that among all nations the position of a correspondent is held sacred, and confiding in the magnanimity of Gen. PRICE, I determined to throw myself in his hands, state my business, and request permission to witness the battle. Two gentlemen at Richmond, hearing my intention, volunteered to accompany me, and secure me an introduction to Gen. PRICE. We came down with no interruption, although from every bush for miles there peered a shot-gun, crossed the river, and soon after halted in front of a building in one of the main streets. Leaving me on the sidewalk and proceeding up stairs, my conductor went, as he said, to speak of my errand to the General. He soon came back, and walking up into a room crowded with officers, he led me to the further end, in front of a gray-headed gentleman, of 50 years, who sat in his shirt-sleeves, and to my surprise remarked:

"Gen. PRICE, this *is the prisoner.*"

Whether my obliging conductor had taken advantage of my committing myself to his hands, to arrogate to himself the credit of having captured a prisoner or not is more than I can tell; but I rather suspect he did.

"Well, Sir, what will you have?"

I proceeded to unfold my budget—told him who I was, where I came from, and my object in visiting the place. The General pondered a few moments and then said:

"Mr. W——, I cannot grant your request. Major SAVERY, take charge of this gentleman and treat him very kindly."

I made my *congé*, and was led off by the Major, who is Provost-Marshal, and placed along with other prisoners in one of the rooms attached to his office, and from which I could witness much of the battle. I will say, in short, that my treatment thus far on the part of most of the officers and sentinels has been courteous in the extreme; only one man has offered any marked insult, and he at the time was intoxicated.

Last night (Thursday,) the battle quieted somewhat, the stillness only being broken at intervals by the heavy roar of a twelve-pounder, which was firing hot shot into the college—a large brick building within the inclosure occupied by the National forces. The firing was kept up also, I suppose, with a view to harass the Union forces by preventing their sleeping and keeping them constantly on the alert. The Confederate forces, I was informed, completely surrounded the place yesterday, cutting off all communication with the town, and preventing the Nationals from getting water—a state of things which would in itself very soon drive the troops into submission. I was also told that, last evening, the National officers, with the exception of Col. MULLIGAN, were unanimous in their desire to surrender. He, however, persistently refused, determined to fight to the last man. Soon after dark the Union forces hung out a white flag, and asked permission to bring out their wounded. Two hours were granted them for this purpose, and soon after some fifty or more of the wounded were brought out and quartered on people in town suspected of Union proclivities.

This morning at daylight the fire was opened with tremendous fury on both sides, with both artillery and small arms. About 10 o'clock the Confederates, amid a deafening roll of musketry and artillery, made a rush and drove the Nationals from their outer works, which they took possession of, and thenceforth used them with considerable effect against their late defenders. From this time till 3 o'clock the fight raged with a fury unequaled—every moment the air was shattered with the sharp discharges of thousands of small arms, through which broke, at short intervals, the massive roar of heavy cannon. At this time the firing suddenly ceased, and, inquiring, I was told that the Union forces had sent in a flag to know upon what conditions they could surrender.

"Unconditional, by G—d, and five minutes to decide in!" was the reply given by Gen. PRICE, and to this was added the assurance that if any of the prisoners held by the Nationals had been injured, he would hold them to a strict personal account.

The result was that the Federal troops agreed to surrender, retaining their private arms and personal effects. The Confederate troops instantly swarmed into the grounds which they had so long fought to obtain. Word was passed down town, and in a few minutes twenty thousand throats were hurrahing their *jubilate* over the event. Just before dark a brass band paraded the streets, and at short intervals gave voice to the public joy by rolling out that lively air known as "Dixie." The air was crowded with rejoicings and ablaze with rockets. In short, there was just about the amount of noise, rejoicing, uproar and confusion naturally attendant upon a tremendous outburst of joy among any crowd of from thirty to forty thousand people.

SATURDAY.

This morning, through the permission of Gen PRICE, (to whom I addressed a note, asking the favor,) and the kindness of Major SAVERY, I was permitted to visit the battle-ground, under the escort of a member of the Provost Marshal's Guard. Northeast of the city, and a few hundred yards from the bank of the river, are a college, female seminary, and a large brick building, belonging to Col. ANDERSON, used as a boarding-house. These three stand on a line with each other—the last-named being next to the river, while all are upon ground that slopes slightly towards the Missouri. To the north is heavy timber, while to the northeast and southeast are deep gullies, rugged in outline, and, in many places, of great depth. Immediately around the College is a square redoubt, composed of a high broad parapet and a deep, wide ditch. The breastwork has sod revetments, and is filled in with dirt. Stretching away from this, on all sides are small earthworks, with traverses thrown up, inclosing both the other buildings and occupying a space of, perhaps, fifteen acres. The earthworks are simple breastworks, with trenches behind them,—are so disposed as to command every inch of the ground in every possible direction, and were constructed under direction of Capt. COFFEE, of the Irish Brigade.

To reach this place from the city, one passes east along the main street of Lexington, and upon arriving at the eastern suburbs, reaches a broad, wide street, that runs straight north, terminating in front of the college. Passing along the east and west street, and a short distance before reaching the cross street, we came upon the ruins of a large brick building, which, as I learn, was fired by the Union troops, to enable them to sweep that section of the town with their artillery. At the corner of the street leading to the college is another fine building nearly in ruins, while a little further on is another brick edifice, along whose walls the National artillery has torn unsightly furrows. We pass a large number of buildings in this part of the town, which are some six or eight hundred yards from the intrenchments, whose whole surfaces (those toward the works) are scarred, seamed and shattered by cannon and musket shot. Going up toward the college, one first notices the college, in whose lofty walls appear scores of ungainly openings, torn through by the Confederate cannon. An immense crowd—not thousands, but tens of thousands of people, male and female—blocks the street and throngs all over the ground, peers from the college windows, jams the doorways and rambles curiously over the grounds. So much for the externals.

Upon presenting my pass, I was ushered within the line of sentinels that guarded the outer line of intrenchments. The first thing perceptible is a horrid odor of rotting flesh, whose origin became apparent as I pushed through the crowd and reached the Seminary. In every direction lay horses, bloated to an enormous size, while in front of the building lay fourteen bodies of the National soldiers in all the hideousness of death and in all the noisomeness of far advanced decomposition. All lay upon the ground, a few with their faces covered and their hands folded reverently across their breast; others displayed their stony motionless eyes, lips clotted with gore and ghastly countenances, surrounded by a dark, thick pool of blood that had welled from a bullet-hole in forehead or heart. In this building were some sixty or seventy wounded, dirty, bleeding, wretched, groaning in agony, covered with flies, dirt and filthiness, and disgusting in every respect to the last degree.

Passing westward for some seventy or one hundred yards, I reached the boarding-house, and on the slope between the buildings passed seven more bodies. They lay just as they fell—one man on his face and knees, and with his hands thrown forward as if to prevent his fall—all with countenances black and putrid with decomposition; and in one case of a soldier who lay with his black countenance blistering in the hot sun, and mocking with its fearful hideousness the glorious blue sky that so lovingly bent over us, the worms had already commenced their work, and were crawling in thousands over cheek, lip and forehead. I wondered, as I shuddered over this loathsome mass of rotten humanity, whether those swollen lips had ever been sanctified by the kiss of wife or mother, and whether, were either to see him now, they would recognize in those bloated features and swollen carcase the semblance of what was, perhaps yesterday, a loving son or husband.

Around on the north side were marks everywhere of desperate fight. Limbs were wrenched off, trees scarred with bullets, the ground ploughed into innumerable furrows, mules, horses and hogs strewed the spot in every direction, and poisoned the sweet air of morning with the foul odor of decay,—broken wagons, shattered muskets, torn saddles, and a thousand other evidences of the desperate and prolonged struggle were everywhere profusely visible. Here a red-tonwood tree, at least twelve inches in diameter, was cut completely off by a cannon shot, while sticking in a tree in the vicinity but was ploughed to its core by some species of the same missile. The beautiful college showed the most evidences of the skill of the Confederate artillerists, through every wall and story, and through every room and hall had torn the iron hail, smashing, tearing and destroying, till the once noble edifice resembled an unsightly pile of brick. I may remark here that a good deal of hot shot and other balls had fired into this building under the impression that it contained the magazine of the National forces—a mistake, however, as the ammunition was safely protected beneath a heavy covering of sods and earth. In this building, too, were wounded, in a little more but little, better condition than those in the dooryard. I may as well say here as in any other place, that the condition of the wounded and the neglect to bury the dead reflects a good deal of discredit upon the humanity of the National officers. Who will risk his life to battle when he knows that he will be left like a hog—left to rot—an object of disgust and loathing alike to friend and enemy?

The fight really commenced on the night of the 11th, when the National forces—then holding the whole town—were attacked by an advance of the enemy consisting of 3,000. A sharp action ensued the night, and was participated in on the National side by the Missouri Thirteenth, under Col PEABODY, and the First Regiment Illinois Cavalry, Col. MARSHALL. One man was wounded on the part of the Union forces, while, owing to an advantageous cover, they were enabled to kill and wound some 30 of the Confederates.

From this time till the 18th, a continual firing was kept up between the pickets of the hostile forces, resulting in only one or two serious casualties among the Union troops. On Tuesday, the 17th, the force of the Confederates was augmented by the arrival of detachments till it reached some 25,000 men, and the siege began in earnest. The National forces at Lexington at this time were as follows, Col. MULLIGAN commanding:

Twenty-third Regiment Irish Brigade, Col. MULLIGAN	800
Thirteenth Missouri Regiment, Col. PEABODY	640
First Illinois Regiment Cavalry, Col. MARSHALL	306
Home Guards, Col. WHITE	300

Making a total force of 2,640 men, one 4, three 6 and one 12 pounders, and two 4-inch mortars.

Operations were commenced on Tuesday evening by planting a battery of two pieces within 600 yards on the street leading south of the college grounds, two others were placed to the southeast, and others on the north and east behind breastworks of hemp, making in all four batteries, including in all, from 10 to 12 pieces. At the same time the enemy in immense numbers swarmed into every ravine, gully, piece of timber and house in the vicinity, completely surrounding the National forces and cutting them off from water.

Wednesday morning the Confederates opened all their batteries, and all the day long they showered their iron hail upon the intrenchments, producing sublime music when mingled with the answering roar from the National guns, but producing no worse effect than mutilating the beautiful buildings, and perhaps shocking the nerves of the new-made soldiers by the terrible whistle of the heavy balls. The National officers say that the artillery was miserably managed—only one man was killed by a cannon-shot, and of all the seventy horses and mules that lay sprawled over the ground, but one showed the mark of a ball larger than rifle or musket.

The practice of the enemy's sharp-shooters, however, was excellent. Screened by every object that offered itself, they kept up a most galling fire. A cap or head shown for an instant above the breastwork, was sure to be greeted with a dozen balls that never went wide of their mark. The sharp-shooters also adopted an ingenious and safe method of getting up to the works, by using bales of hemp as a sort of gabion, which they pushed ahead of them, and which were more bullet-proof than a stone wall twenty feet thick. Some time during the day the enemy made a rush and got possession of Col. ANDERSON'S house, (the boarding house,) and stuffing the windows with hemp bales, they opened with musketry from roof, doorway, cellar window, anything that would afford them protection. That night the fire from this was so galling, that a company of the Irish Brigade was sent down, who drove them from the house with the bayonet, but losing four men in the operation. They soon after abandoned it, but retook it at two other different times, before the close of the battle.

A number of wounded Federals in this house were removed down town Thursday night, at their request as I have since learned of the enemy, who sent in a flag of truce, requesting this to be done. It was during the cessation of the firing afforded by this removal, that a few of the soldiers went to the river and filled their canteens with water—all they had from Wednesday morning till Friday night. Their provisions also gave out, as did their round shot and shell.

About 4 o'clock Major BECKER, of the Home Guards, crawled out to an advanced breastwork and run up a white flag, in token of a desire to surrender; and he did this without consultation with, and in defiance of the wish of all the other officers. So great was the indignation at this act, that several of our officers upon seeing him do it fired at him, and would have killed him had they not been restrained. However, the white flag being out, it was thought best to respect it. Knowing that the men would soon be overpowered by thirst, and seeing no reasonable prospect of reinforcements, articles of surrender were entered into, and in five minutes thereafter Secessionists covered the works like swarms of bees.

That same night the Irish Brigade was put across the river to get 40 miles to the railroad in the best manner possible, without a mouthful being given them to eat; and to-day the Cavalry and Home Guards were also put across, and requested to go to h—l or any other point most convenient or desirable. The officers were held as prisoners, but allowed the freedom of the town upon giving their parole not to escape. The rank and file were all sworn not to take up arms against the Confederate States or the State of Missouri.

The following is a nearly complete list of the

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

IRISH BRIGADE.

Co. A, Lieut. MCDERMOTT Commanding.—*Killed*—Patrick Casey, John Smith. *Wounded*—Alex. Campbell, Jno. Hoffman, Jno. Kelley, C. H. Burnside, Wm. Floyd, Jno. Doyle, —— Piper.

Co. B, Capt. GLEASON.—*Killed*—Ed. Conley, Madigan, McCarthy, Fitzgerald, Frank Curran, Jas. Gallagher, Saml. Brickley, Michael Grenehan, —— Delainey. *Wounded*——— Mournan, Stev Connors, Corporal Brickley, James Noonan, —— Armstrong, Walsh, Griffin, McCormick, Corporal Coleman.

Co. C, Capt. ROBT. ADAMS.—*Killed*—Robt. Morris, Jas. Bennett, Jas. Conway and Cornelius O'Leary. *Wounded*—Jno. Hughes, (severely;) Timothy Finley, Robt. Lang, Sergeant Mooney, Reuben Rockwood.

Co. D, Capt. SIMSON.—None killed; one wounded slightly.

Co. E, Color Company, Capt. F. K. HURLBUT.—*Killed*—Chas. S. Chase, Hugh Kelly. *Wounded*—George Reiman, John C. Keefe, H. R. Grover.

Co. F, Capt. MORIARTY.—There were from 15 to 20 killed and wounded in this Company. A partial list is as follows: *Killed*—McLaughlin and Shay. *Wounded*—Mortally, Sergeants Chapman and Montgomery; slightly, Phil. Gorman, Bart. Hays, Sergeant Cramer, Andrew Marr, Keating, Reed, Slaney, Sergeant McCarthy, and others.

Co. G, Lieut. WALLACE.—There were but few accidents in this Company, but owing to the loss of the muster-roll, I was unable to obtain them.

Co. H, Thos. HICKEY Commanding.—*Killed*—Jas. Bennett, Greely. *Wounded*—Lieut. Hickey in arm and head, Michael Coleman, Willet, Jas. McClure, Jno. Sheridan, John Foir severely. *Missing*—Morinag.

Co. I, Capt. JAMES FITZ GERROLD.—*Killed*—Israel Putnam. *Wounded*—Capt. J. J. Fitz Gerrold, Thomas Carey, A. C. Parks, Jacob Hughes.

Co. K, Capt. DANIEL QUIRK.—*Killed*—James Noel and Thomas Mullins. *Wounded*—James McCarthy, Dennis Reardon, John Houlihan, James McNamara, and Lieut. Owen Cunningham.

Col. White, of Home Guards, mortally wounded.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 1, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90¾	1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st m.	38
6,000	do	90¾	62	Manhattan Bank	115
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	91¾	5	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	83½
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	91¾	250	Pacific M. S. Co.	89
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Con.	83¼	50	do	b30 88¾
2,000	City 6s, 1867	94	50	do	b15 89¼
1,000	City 6s, 1877	95	1660	Chi. & Rk. I. R.	s10 46¾
2,000	Albany Ex. Cer.	25	300	do	46¼
3,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70	89¾	100	do	46¾
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	62¾	1700	N. Y. Cen. R.	73¾
1,000	do	62	50	do	73½
5,000	Va. State 6s	59	100	do	b10 73¾
2,000	do	s15 48	100	do	b10 73¾
1,000	do	48	150	do	s10 73¾
5,000	do	s60 48¾	50	Erie Railway	28¾
1,000	Miss. Bds. 6s	68	50	do	b30 28¾
2,000	N. C. State 6s	59¼	120	Harlem Railroad	10¼
1,000	do	59	200	do	10¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s	81¾	100	Reading Railroad	34¾
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	41¾	100	do	s30 34¾
2,000	do	s30 41¾	5	Mich. Cent. R.	41
1,000	do	41¾	50	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	13¾
1,000	do	41¾	100	Ill. Cent. R. S'p.	b10 66
1,000	Ohio & Miss. R.	67¼	500	Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	10¾
1,000	Ind. R. R. C. B.	71	100	Gal. & Chicago R.	69¾
1,000	Ind. 1st mt. Bds.	94	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	29¾
1,000	Ind. R. R. F. Bds.	75	400	do	29¾
1,000	Ind. R. R. & C. 2d mt.	18			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	90	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b10 73¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	91	100	do	s10 73¾
5,000	do	91¾	600	do	73¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	91¾	100	do	b10 73¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Con.	83¼	750	do	s15 73¾
2,000	U. S. 6s '67	90	20	Mil. & P. du Ch. R.	17¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20	90¼	62	do	18
2,000	U. S. 7 3-10 s. 1 year	99¼	25	Hudson River R.	33¾
1,000	Ohio St. 6s	87¾	15	Harlem Railroad	10¾
1,000	Missouri State 6s	40¾	10	Mil. & M. R.	31¾
1,000	do	40¾	100	do	31¾
1,000	do	s10 40¾	50	Panama Railroad	115
1,000	do	40¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sp	65¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s	81¾	50	do	s30 65¾
1,000	Mich. So. 1st M. B.	83	250	do	65¾
1,000	Mich. S. & N. Ind. 1st M. B.	83	75	Gal. & Chic. R.	69¾
1,000	Mich. C. & T. 1st m.	65	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	29¾
6,000	Mich. C. & T. 1st m.	65	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	45¾
	m. s. f. g. Bds. ex in	93¾	50	do	b30 45¾
25	Pac. Mail S'p Co.	88¾	150	do	45¾
50	Erie Railroad Pref.	45	350	do	45¾

TUESDAY, Oct. 1—P. M.

The Stock Exchange has worked quite ir regularly to-day. The Government Stocks are firmer than yesterday, and the sales of 6 ₩ cents of 1881 and Treasury 6 ₩ cents of 1863 were at a further advance of ¼@½ ₩ cent., with a good demand for all descriptions. The Treasury sixes of 1862 sold on the Street as high as 99½@99¾ ₩ cent., the brokerage being thrown in to the purchaser. The Southern State Stocks were heavy at a further decline of 1@1½ ₩ cent. on yesterday's sales. The speculative interest in Virginias, Tennessees, North Carolinas and Georgias is much diminished, and as all intercourse with the South cuts off orders to buy from that direction, the continued, though greatly moderated supply of these Stocks from the Illinois and Wisconsin Bank Departments, suffers in price when pressed either at the Board or at auction. Mr. A. H. MULLER sold as follows to-day, for account of the Illinois Bank Auditor: $31,000 Tennessees, at 41¾; $33,000 Virginias, 47¼@¾; $5,000 North Carolinas, 59@58¾; $22,000 Missouris, 41¼@¾; $24,000 Georgias, 65¼@63¾. These sales leave about $400,000 of similar stocks to be sold for this account, divided in the proportion of $40,000 in Missouris, $130,000 in Tennessees, $135,000 in Virginias, $50,000 North Carolinas, and $45,000 Georgias, Louisianas and South Carolinas. The lowest sales of Missouris at the Board were at 40¾@¾, but a subsequent demand at 41 ₩ cent. swept the market at this price. On the Railway Share list, the greatest activity was in New-York Central, new buyers coming in at 73¾ @73¾, while the recent *Bulls* in the Stock, who were supposed to have sold out last week, at 73¾ @¾, appear, for the moment, to *Bear* the market. In other Road Shares, prices were lower on Rock Island and Michigan Guaranteed, and barely steady on Galena and Toledo. At the close of the Second Board the general market, except for Governments, was reported irregular.

Later in the afternoon the market was steady in prices, with a fair demand on the Railroads and Missouri sixes, about as follows:

Central	73¾	Missouris	41¾
Rock Island	65¾	Tennessees	61¾
Erie	45¾	Panama	116
Hudson	69¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	91¾
Reading	29¾	U. S. 5s, 1874	81¾
Pacific	88¾	Treasury 6s, 1863	99¾

The Associated Banks of New-York to-day passed to the credit of the Treasury of the United States $35,000,000, as a loan on 7-30 ₩ cent. Treasury bonds, having three years to run from this date, with half-yearly coupons attached. The regular subscription to these Bonds at the Sub-Treasury to-day amounted to $300,000.

The five days later news from Europe this afternoon reports continued firmness in Breadstuffs, with an upward tendency, and an additional rise of a farthing in Cotton.

The Exchange Market for the Boston steamer's mail, this afternoon, closed on actual sales on England about as follows:

Merchant bills	105 @106¾
Bankers' bills	107¼@106

The widest irregularity in rates prevailed from the opening of the demand for this steamer, and in effect considerable sales of any description of bills, a concession of ¼@¾ ₩ cent had to be made from what was called at the moment the market. The average of Merchant bills at the close was scarcely 106 ₩ cent., and Bankers' 107½ ₩ cent. On France there was some speculation, yesterday, in the low-priced Merchant Bills, at f5.37½@5.35, and the rates close partially better, relatively, than on England. Money is in moderate employment, at 6 ₩ cent. at call, and 6@7 ₩ cent. for discounts, according to date of the prime paper offered. The fall in Exchange is sufficiently accounted for by the very large sum of Domestic Produce exported this week. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from the Port of New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,820,164	$2,796,258	$3,042,293
Previously rep'd	48,448,576	66,961,535	93,014,808
Since Jan. 1	$49,968,740	$69,757,793	$96,057,241

We call the attention to the large sale of Saxony dress goods, of the importation of Messrs. C. F. SCHNIEDER & Co., to-morrow. This manufacture has always borne a very high reputation, but we understand that the assortments in this sale surpass in taste and beauty any previous ones.

Several further changes have been advertised in the Stock Exchange Board. Mr. A. G. HEMMINWAY has joined Messrs. NORWOOD & JACQUELIN, under the firm of HEMMINWAY, NORWOOD & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place. The successful firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD is dissolved by the withdrawal and absence in Europe of Mr. JOHN BLOODGOOD. The senior partner, Mr. JAMES W. STEBBINS, continues business at No. 22 William-street.

The Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal is as follows:

	Week ending Sept. 28, 1861.	Total for season.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	22,926	548,357
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	16,712	472,470
Total tons	39,638	1,021,727

For the corresponding period last year:

	Week.	Season.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	16,524	345,744
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	26,530	533,747
Total tons	43,054	879,491

We are indebted to JOSEPH G. MARTIN, Commission Stock Broker, No. 6 State-street, for the following statement of Boston Bank dividends in October:

	April.	Oct.		April.	Oct.
Atlas	4	3	Massachusetts	3	3
Boylston	3½	3	Maverick	3½	3
Columbian	4	3	Mechanics'	4	4
Broadway	3½	3½	Merchants'	4	4
Eagle	3½	3	Metropolis	3½	3
Eliot	3½	3	Mount Vernon	3½	3
Everett	3½	3	Mutual Redemption	3	3
Freeman's	3½	3	National	3	3
Continental	3½	3	North	3	3
Commerce, Chelsea	3½	3	Republic	3	3
Eliot	3½	3	Revere	3	3
Exchange	5	5	Shawmut	3	3
Faneuil Hall	4	4	Shoe & Lather Deal's	4½	4½
Freeman's	4	4	State	3½	3½
Globe	3½	3	Suffolk	4½	4½
Hamilton	3½	3	Traders'	3	3
Howard	3½	3½	Washington	3	3

The following were the bids for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	114	Ocean	86
Mechanics	91	Mercantile	100
America	99	American Exchange	82
Phœnix	86	Pacific	105
Tradesmen's	93	Bank of the Republic	96
Butchers & Drovers	103	Bank of North America	80½
Seventh Ward	110	Nassau	80
State of New-York	78	Corn Exchange	82
Commerce	79¾	Continental	66
Commerce Scrip Stock	80	Importers & Traders	80
Broadway	115	Park	90

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	91¾	Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. ass. bds.	53
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100½	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	76
Erie fourths '80	88	N. Indiana firsts	81
Hudson firsts '69	103	T. H. & A. sec., '70	18
Hud. seconds, S. F. '85	96	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds	11
Hudson thirds, '75	80	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Hudson convert., '67	70	N. J. Cen. firsts	102¼
Harlem firsts, '82-3	94	L. E. & Wabash firsts	63¾
Chic. R. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	92¾	L. E. & Wabash seconds	33
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	83	Lack. & Western Bds.	92
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	69	Cl. & Tol. firsts, S. F.	73½

BANK SHARES—OCT. 1, 1861.

	Adv.	Dec.		Adv.	Dec.
Manhattan		¾	Broadway		1
Mechanics'		1	Am. Exchange	1	
America	1		Bk. of the Republic	1	
Tradesmen's		¾	Bk. of N. America		½
Butchers' & Drov.	2		Nassau		1
State of N. York		¾	Continental		1
Commerce		½	Park	1	
Total				8¼	4

51 Banks sold Monday; 22 Banks sold Tuesday.

RAILWAY MORTGAGES, Oct. 1st, 1861.

	Adv.	Dec.		Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Cen. 6s		¼	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.		½
Hudson Con. '61	1		L. E. & W. firsts	3½	
Chi. R. & Q. 8 ₩ c.		¼	Lac. & West. Bs.	2	
M. S. 7 ₩ c. firsts	1		Cle. & T. s. f. firsts		½
Total				4	5

29 railroads sold Monday; 22 railroads sold Tuesday.

Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., have subscribed, through Messrs. KETCHUM & SON, for one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) of the Government 7.3-10 loan.

Our Civil War and European Trade.

From Hallet's Circular for Boston Steamer.

Foreigners who, almost up to the present moment, have regarded the civil war now raging in the United States as possessing political significance alone, and as deserving attention only from the inferences it enables them to draw unfavorable to our institutions in contrast with their own, are beginning to discover that they perhaps have a deeper interest than ourselves in the contest, and that their commerce, and not our existence and welfare as a nation, may be made shipwreck in the great maelstrom which they see raging across the Atlantic.

The movement of the commerce of a nation in either direction is necessarily slow, but trade returns, at home and abroad, are already indicating that a great revolution has taken place. The value of imports into the port of New-York, for the first nine months of the year, have been $97,920,820, against $181,411,187 for 1860, and $192,988,691 for 1859. The falling off from 1860 has been equal to 46 ₩ cent.; from 1859, 49 ₩ cent. The imports into this port for July, August and September, have been $19,971,820, against $41,319,774 for 1860, showing a falling off, so far, for the last half of the year, equal to 55 ₩ cent. The falling off for the balance of the year will probably be equal to 60 ₩ cent., and that for the whole year equal to 50 ₩ cent. The diminished value of imports at the other ports has been in still greater ratio. All the Southern ports, south of Baltimore, are rigorously closed by the blockade, and the foreign commerce of that city has been nearly destroyed by the war, and will not revive at present. It will, therefore, be safe to estimate that the imports into the United States from foreign countries, for the year ending Dec. 31, will not exceed $181,000,000 in value, or one-half those of 1860, which were valued at $362,166,254.

We have only to turn to England, the country bearing the most intimate commercial relations with our own, to witness a correspondingly reduced export trade. For the month of August the exports from the port of Liverpool to the United States were $6,000,000 less than in August, 1860, having fallen from $8,300,000 to $2,250,000. Such a falling off is well calculated to strike the foreign merchant and manufacturer with consternation, which will only be aggravated as the season advances. A similar decline for a year would reduce the trade of one port in the United Kingdom to the United States nearly $75,000,000! It is needless to say that a city or people, whose importance is chiefly derived from a foreign trade, can suffer no such loss without experiencing the most serious disasters. Liverpool is the type of the nation. But this is not half the result. England took from the United States last year raw cotton valued at $135,000,000. This she worked up into fabrics having an exportable value exceeding $200,000,000. The season will commence and the greater portion of it pass, when the movement of the people has been accustomed to be most free, without the shipment of a bale. Such sudden and excessive contractions in the imports of foreign merchandise of a first-class nation like the United States, cannot take place without producing results so tremendous and far-reaching as to overshadow, to the distant observer, all events of a merely political character.

Such a reduction in our imports will naturally most affect the export trade of those countries whose industries coincide most closely with our own. The reduction in imports does not imply a corresponding reduction in consumption by our people, but increased domestic production. We shall continue importations, in the accustomed volume, of luxuries and articles that we do not produce, such as tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, and wines and distilled liquors. The experience of foreign countries fully proves that an increase in their price from impost or excise duties, does not materially check their consumption. To these articles we may add hides, a necessary article of import, no matter at what cost, and imports of produce from the British North American Provinces, which come in duty free, and are not likely to diminish in amount. The value of such articles imported the past year were as follows:

Sugar & Molasses	$88,338,449	Tobacco	$6,079,909
Tea	21,883,797	Hides	10,524,706
Coffee	8,915,327	Imp. fm. Brit. Prov.	20,446,586
Wines and Spirits	7,795,224		
Total			$111,932,998

If, to the above, we add Silks, which were imported last year to the value of $33,265,820, and which we must continue to import in very large quantities, we shall have a total of $145,248,815 of articles regarded as indispensable to the wants and appetites of a people, and in the production of which we cannot compete, at present at least, with other nations. Deducting this sum from the gross imports the present year, there would be left only $35,500,000 for other articles.

While the list of imports given may not compose so large a per centage of the imports of the country as that estimated, it is plain to see that it will be a great portion of them. The high rates of duty recently imposed on manufactures of cotton and wool, and upon iron of all kinds, may be regarded as an effectual bar upon their importation. The value of these articles imported into this country the past year, were as follows: cottons, $32,328,659; woolens, $38,324,659; iron, $21,924,571, making a total of the three articles of $92,314,254; or adding silks, which will be temporarily affected, of $126,680,074. The reduction in the importations from Liverpool to the United States show how the three first are already affected. Although it is highly probable that there may be some modifications in the tariff, there is no hope that they can be so great as to help the matter. Under the great call for money, we must expect that high rates will be continued upon all the ordinary sources of revenue. Under their protecting influence domestic manufactures will get a start, which, with low rates of money which are almost certain to prevail, and with labor nearly as cheap in this country as in the Old World, will enable them to keep out of our markets foreign manufactures of all kinds which this country is adapted to produce. We have equal advantages for the production of cotton and woolen goods and iron, as England, and shall not only drive her out of our own markets, but in time compete with her, with them, in foreign ones.

To estimate the full effect of such a revolution in the import trade of a great nation, we must look at its effect upon its export trade. The phenomena here is still more striking than that already described. While the imports into the port of New-York have fallen off nearly 50 ₩ cent. in two years, its exports have nearly doubled. The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign merchandise, exclusive of bullion, into this port, and exports of domestic produce, exclusive of bullion, for the first nine months of 1859, 1860 and 1861:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Imports	$192,988,691	$181,411,137	$97,920,820
Exports	48,488,576	66,961,535	93,014,968

Such an exhibit fully proves that, while we can so far forego, through economy of consumption of domestic production, the use of foreign merchandise as to reduce importations to one-half of their accustomed volume, foreign nations do not bear the same relations toward us, for the very good reason that we are self-sustaining, while they are more or less dependent. We can take $100,000,000 less from England the present year than we did the last, without any great inconvenience, and on some accounts, with very great advantage. She cannot take from us a cent less without standing in her own light. She wants food, which she can get from us at cheaper rates than from any other nation. She wants cotton if we can give it to her, which we trust we very soon can. She took from us last year $202,000,000 of domestic produce. She is eager to take as large an amount for the present. How is this to be paid for? By merchandise, as far as this will go, and the balance in specie. To meet the balance of trade which has existed against her, in consequence of the falling off of purchases, she has shipped to us the present year $40,000,000 in specie. To make good the balance against us in the corresponding portion of 1860, we shipped an equal amount to that country. Already the difference amounts to $80,000,000. It is likely to be very largely increased the year goes on, carrying the gold received from that country up to $50,000,000 or $55,000,000. The exports of bullion from the United States to England in 1860 were over $50,000,000, showing an almost exact reversal of the relative commercial position of the two nations.

Such a state of things is most extraordinary, and could never have been believed to be possible without actual demonstration. The empirical mode of reasoning adopted, particularly by foreigners, who could be expected to know but little of this country, led to a very different result. The first effect of the civil war, they argued, would be to check exportations, from the cessation of production. From the same cause, imports would be likely to be largely increased to make up for the domestic deficit, and by the immense purchases rendered necessary for the Army and Navy. In payment of these the country would first part with its gold and silver, and push its credit for the balance. The loss of specie would force the banks to suspend payment, throw internal trade into utter confusion, and end, perhaps, in national bankruptcy.

That such has not been the result in the United States, is owing to their independent position, resulting from the great variety of their industries and productions, which renders them self-sustaining, and enables them to discontinue at will their purchases from foreign countries, which must, notwithstanding, keep up the full volume of theirs. The superiority of the United States over all other nations, in its commercial position or strength, is now fully demonstrated. The whole rebellion proceeded upon the assumption that any interference with the free flow of cotton would bankrupt the North, and render it powerless to exert any force for its repression. This idea was largely shared in by foreigners, who connected our political existence with the movement of this staple. The timid and disloyal among ourselves partook of the delusion. In the untried field before us here was our great danger. From the lack of experience we could not appreciate our real strength. We never stood, commercially, so well with other countries as we do now. We never have had so much specie in the country as we have now, and never before was the tide of the precious metals set so strongly in our favor. Money was never more abundant. The routes of internal trade were never more heavily laden with traffic, while the exports of domestic products from this port are more than fifty per cent. greater than at any former period. Confidence is universally restored. All these things do not indicate, as foreigners affect to believe, that our Government is effete, and that our only salvation is to be found in a change of our political institutions. Such are not the symptoms usually attending a nation in the last stages of decay, but one full of conscious strength, and just emerging upon the conspicuous theatre it is destined to occupy.

The war is already worth all it is likely to cost in the lessons it has taught. It has forever released us from the bondage to cotton, which for a generation has hung over us like a spell, destroying all freedom of commercial or political action, and rendering us slaves to the most absurd delusions. The war has proved to the world that cotton is no longer needed to maintain our commercial independence, as this was never so thoroughly established as since this article has been counted out of the list of our exports. We have $65,000,000 in gold in the country more than we had on the first day of January last. The war has also shown where the real strength and wealth of the country lay. That in this country, as everywhere else, strength and justice, and industry and wealth go hand in hand. As all prosperity is based upon moral conditions, we establish one when we vindicate the other. Hence the contest for principle in which we are engaged is only one, in another form, for our material welfare.

This exhibit shows with what motives, and with what entire confidence and safety the banks, as the representatives of the capital of the country, come to the aid of the Government. They proffer all the money it wants. The rapid flow of specie into their vaults, with the abundance of capital, relieves them of all apprehension as to the future. The expenditures going on, apparently exert no tendency to increase the value or diminish the abundance of money, while they have already given a great impulse to manufactures and trade.

The condition of this country, resulting from the war, is that of complete commercial independence. Its influence, with our diminished imports, upon foreign countries, remains to be seen. A leading member of a great system cannot, in effect, disappear, and leave this system in harmonious action. The extent of this aberation we leave for those to be most injuriously effected, to decide. If England for the future is compelled to send us $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 annually, in bullion, in place of her fabrics which we have been accustomed to consume, her commercial system must undergo a great revolution. If it should turn out that she is to receive no more American cotton, at least for a year or two to come, the effect of the loss of American trade must be greatly aggravated. The rebellion in our country is thus involving all others in its material consequences, and, singular as it may seem, of all great commercial countries, the States loyal to our Government may very probably suffer the least. Neither England nor France can be less indifferent than ourselves to the contest. They are interested really more than ourselves in the speedy return of peace.

Commercial News by the Bohemian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for three days reach 70,000 bales, the market ruling upward, with an advance of ⅛d. The demand for speculation and export has been heavy, the sales on this account reaching 41,000 bales.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market being steady, but flat.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Breadstuffs generally are firmer, with a slight advance on all descriptions. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: FLOUR has an upward tendency, with an advance of 1s. ₩ bbl.—quotations are 28s.@30s. WHEAT is active, at an advance of 2d. ₩ ceutal, mainly on the lower qualities; Red Western is quoted at 10s. 6d.@11s. 10d.; White, 12s.@12s. 3d.; Red Southern, 12s.@12s. 6d.; White, 12s. 9d.@13s. 6d. CORN has an upward tendency; Mixed, 31s. 6d.; Yellow, 31s. 6d.@32s.; White, 34s.@36s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally quiet and steady. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report: BEEF steady. PORK dull. BACON quiet. LARD firm at 50s.@53s. TALLOW quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Broker's Circular* reports: SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet and steady. RICE firm. ASHES inactive; Pots and Pearls 31s.@32s. 6d. RESIN buoyant; Common 13s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 60s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs rule upward, with an advance of 1s. ₩ bbl. on FLOUR. SUGAR firmer. COFFEE still advancing. RICE firm. TEA firmer. TALLOW quiet at 47s. 6d. LINSEED OIL firmer; quoted at 34s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Thursday at 93¼@93¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Sales of Illinois Central shares at 37⅛@38⅛ dis.; Erie shares 23@24.

BY TELEGRAPH TO LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—SEPT. 20.

The *Broker's Circular* reports: The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 43,250 bales. The market is firm at an advance of ⅛d. ₩ lb. over last week's quotations. There has been a large speculative and export inquiry, the sales to speculators reaching 57,000 bales, and to exporters 30,000 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) are 15,000 bales, including 8,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing buoyant at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	10⅝d.	9⅝d.
Mobile	10d.	9½d.
Uplands	9¾d.	9¼d.

The total stock of Cotton in port at Liverpool is estimated at 818,000 bales, of which 487,000 bales are of American descriptions.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for Cotton Goods and Yarns ruling dull.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market to-day, is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market closes dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Friday, Consols closed at 93⅝@93¾ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase in bullion of £350,000. The Bank rate of discount has been reduced to 3½ ₩ cent.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales of American Stocks were: Illinois Central Shares, 39 dis.; Erie, 23@23¼.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 75½; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅜. Exchange on New-York par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 40 bbls. Ashes, 24,939 bbls. Flour, 31 bbls. Corn Meal, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 59,942 bushels Corn, 1,150 bushels Oats, 633 bushels Malt, 1,605 packages Provisions, and 1,381 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 40 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market exhibits no important change. Sales to-day, 450 bags Maracaibo at 17c.@17¼c.; 100 bags Rio at 15¼c., and 250 bags Laguayra, in bond, at 14c. cash, ₩ lb. The week's receipts of Rio Coffee were 6,000 bags. Sales, 6,165 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 2,650 per *J. P. Lundvall*, at 15¾c.; 650, balance, per *Snowden*, at 15c.; 2,665, per *Fama*, (a resale,) at 15¼c.; and 1,100 bags, per *Ronald*, at 15½c. ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds of Coffee in first hands this morning, 114,201 pkgs., including 81,215 bags Rio and Santos, 259 bags and 11,284 mats Ceylon, 3,000 bags and 4,180 mats Java, 10,064 bags Maracaibo, 2,400 bags St. Domingo, 1,200 bags Laguayra, and 600 bags Bombay. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 20c.@21c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 17c.@18c., Rio at 14¾c.@16¼c.; and St. Domingo at 14¾c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Sept. 28, Baltimore	22,000
Sept. 28, Philadelphia	none.
Oct. 1, New-York	81,215
Total	103,215

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in brisk demand and has advanced to 20¼c.@20½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Continues quiet, at former prices. A few small lots were sold, chiefly on a basis of 21c.@21⅜c. for Middling Uplands ₩ lb.

DRY GOODS—The cash sales at auction, to-day, of shawls, dress and millinery goods, were pretty well attended, but the bidding was not very spirited, as the catalogues were not attractive, and prices of all articles which were not strictly desirable, ruled low. Some lots, especially of shawls, were withdrawn, white Ribbons were duplicated to a fair extent.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 425 tons Fustic at $18 for Tobasco, and $15 for Maracaibo, ₩ ton.

FISH—The demand was moderate for the principal kinds at essentially unchanged figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less plenty to-day, and the principal holders are less eager to sell, yet the demand is not very brisk, as shippers are not disposed to buy freely unless at lower rates, the tendency being decidedly downwards. Sales, since our last, 27,800 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 45@5 80, mainly at $5 45@$5 60; rejected do. do., at $5 05@$5 25; Superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 40@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 50@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 30
Extra State	5 45@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at drooping figures; sales 1,250 bbls., at $5 55@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for, including superfine at $5 20@$5 30; extra at $5 50@$6 75, ₩ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is less sought after at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted rather less attention from shippers, and prices of inferior and common lots have favored buyers. Holders of desirable lots are reluctant to make any concessions. The sales, since our last, add up 210,000, part to arrive, including White Canada, on private terms; White Western, $1 32@$1 40; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 35; Red Western, poor to prime, (Winter,) at $1 23@$1 32; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 20@$1 21; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 11@$1 20; Racine Spring, at $1 17@$1 18; Chicago Spring, damaged to choice, $1 10@$1 16½; Red State, $1 23@$1 25; White Kentucky, $1 32@$1 45—the latter rate delivered, and Red Kentucky at $1 29 ₩ bushel. Corn is less plenty and is somewhat unsettled, prices of sound closing higher. Sales 185,000 bushels, at 49c.@54½c. for damaged to choice mixed Western; 55c.@56c. for Western Yellow, 59c.@60c. for do. White, ₩ bushel. Oats continue in demand, including Canadian at 32c.@34c.; Western, 34c.@35c., and State at 35c.@35½c., ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand at 68c.@75c. ₩ bushel. Sales 6,500 bushels Northern at at 75c. ₩ bushel. Barley is quiet at former rates. A lot of Canada changed hands on private terms.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand, at steady prices, at 40c.@65c. for Inferior to Prime, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, to-day, at unchanged rates. We quote New at 16c.@23c.; last year's crop at 12c.@18c. ₩ lb. The business of the week Mr. TURNER reviews thus: "The advices by the *Persia* and other late arrivals have imparted more confidence to our market, the more especially so as the accounts from our own growing districts seem very conclusive that our crop this year will not yield more than one-half, as compared with last year's growth, if, indeed, it will yield as much as that. Growers are, therefore, quite indisposed to make contracts for future delivery, although prices for the new crop are nominally unchanged, being firm at 18c.@22c., with a very small supply offering. 1860's are also firm, and good qualities are scarce and firm, at 15c.@20c., with a stock not exceeding 5,000 bales in the whole country. 1859s may be quoted at 5c.@8c., while older growths are nominal at 2c.@4c. Exports for the week: To Havre, 20 bales; total for week, 20 bales; previously reported, 13,247 bales; total since Jan 1, 13,267 bales."

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $1 12¾@$1 15 ₩ thousand.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 321 hhds. Porto Rico at from 30c.@40c. ₩ gallon. Stock in first hands, 2,982 hhds. and 1,500 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, 2,773 hhds. Porto Rico, and 653 bbls. New-Orleans—or, in all, equal to a grand total of 6,443 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has advanced to-day to $1 40@$1 42½ ₩ gallon, with a moderate inquiry. Other articles are unchanged. The movements in this line, during the past week, Mr. C. J. TURNER notices thus: "Crude Turpentine has been in better demand for consumption, and the price has shown a daily improvement, commencing at $1 10@$1 12½ at the date of my previous advices, and closing with a further upward tendency at $1 37½@$1 40. Stock on hand 3,000 bbls., exclusive of about 2,500 bbls. in this port in the hands of the Government, in captured vessels, which cannot be put upon the market inside of sixty days, if at as early a date. Common Resin advanced under the advices per *Persia* to $4 50, but the impossibility of securing freight-room for Europe at reasonable rates checked the improvement, and at the close the market is quiet at $4 25, although with little offering at that price. Medium and fine descriptions are firm and in good demand, at $5@$8 for soap-makers. Tar is steady, at $4 25@$4 50 for North County, and $4 75@$5 for Wilmington. Exports for the week—To Glasgow, 110 bbls. of Resin; to Hamburg, 985 bbls. of Resin; to Bremen, 607 bbls. of Resin. Total, 1,702 bbls. Resin."

PROVISIONS—Pork is in more demand, and is quoted up to $14 50@$14 75 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ₩ bbl.; sales, 2,500 bbls. Cut Meats are in request at 5½c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an English person; would take the entire charge of a first-class hotel or boarding-house; can refer to the first families in the city. Address for three days, [illegible]

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN lady of refinement and high social standing, [illegible] situation as housekeeper or companion; would go to California in the same capacity with an invalid lady. Address MRS. C. M. ARMES, New-Haven, Conn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, (a widow) of the highest respectability, experience and [illegible] wishes a similar place; one where a home, and a moderate compensation. Address Mrs. C. W., care of J. Winchester, No. 56 John-st., N. Y., to whom she refers.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl; as chambermaid, with washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 310 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and assist in washing. Wants to take a little girl along. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A LADY going to Europe, a situation for an excellent girl, as chambermaid and fine washer. Apply at No. 30 Fifth-avenue Hotel, for two days, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chamber-girl and fine washer and ironer. Call, for two days, at No. 166 East 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman for chamberwork and waiting; could do fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 124 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and plain sewing, or nurse and seamstress, by a steady, neat, tidy young woman; can fill any of the above situations to satisfaction; has seven years' City reference from her last place; she will be found willing and obliging, and will make herself generally useful. Apply for three days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first-floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone, in a small private family; is also an excellent seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN English girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid, or to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 103 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., room No. 6.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A HIGHLY COMpetent young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and take care of children, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; she is both willing and obliging, and can come well recommended. Call at No 48 West 30th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or do plain sewing. Also, a girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; the best of City references from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, who can give good reference from last employer, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or housework, in a small family, and would take care of children; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 820 Broadway, front room, up-stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, between 16 and 17, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; good City reference given. Can be seen for three days at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or laundress; one who is capable of her business, with the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at at No. 465 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and assist in washing or plain sewing; best of City reference can be given. Apply at 174 East 34th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABle, neat, obliging girl wishes to procure a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or waiting. Call for two days at No. 820 Broadway, front room, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—TWO SCOTCH Protestant girls want situations to do chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing. Apply at No. 119 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking. No. 141 East 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a smart, tidy, industrious girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would do the housework of a small family; is willing and obliging and not afraid of work; has the best of City references. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and fine washer, or as nurse; has the best of City references from her last place, where she was for three years. Call at No. 224 West 25th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A HIGHLY COMpetent young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and take care of children, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; she is both willing and obliging, and can come well recommended. Call at No 48 West 30th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, who can give good reference from last employer, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or housework, in a small family, and would take care of children; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 820 Broadway, front room, up-stairs.

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AS CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—TWO SCOTCH Protestant girls want situations to do chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing. Apply at No. 119 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking. No. 141 East 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a smart, tidy, industrious girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would do the housework of a small family; is willing and obliging and not afraid of work; has the best of City references. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a good shirt maker; understands a little about lady's hairdressing; has no objection to the care of growing children; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A girl wants a place as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; is willing to take care of children; the best City reference. Apply at No. 317 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent young woman; no objection to assist with children; can do all kinds of housework; good City reference. Can be seen this day, at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen, till engaged, at her present employer's, No. 49 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist in the washing and ironing, or anything else required; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 87 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has got the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 462 Washington-st., between Watts and Canal, second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Situation wanted by a highly recommended English Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or will do the general housework of a small family; is fully competent and a neat servant, and, having lived out in England as well as in this country, will be found very obliging. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, steady girl, highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a thorough waitress and first-class chambermaid; will assist in the washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room; wages to suit the times.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress; has five years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country; can be seen at No. 105 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly-competent young woman, with excellent City references, desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress; or would do chamberwork and take care of children or sew; is both willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 81 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business and is willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 121 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is a smart, clean and tidy girl; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 109 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do up-stairs work and help in washing. She is an excellent servant, and has very good City reference. She was over four years in her last place. Call at No. 222, 7th-av., near 25th-st., front room, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in washing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 75 19th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

TO ATTEND A STORE.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation to attend, in a shoe-store, bakery, or confectionery. Address P. J. C., Box No. 119, *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework for a small private family; has good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging in washing and ironing, or do general housework in a small family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 145 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 4 West 31st-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family; best of references. Can be seen at No. 116 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 115 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Has excellent City references. Apply for two days at No. 95 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or general house servant, in a small family; best references. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 231 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and sewing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 180 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress; is competent and willing to take care of children. Call at No. 85 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO DO FINE WASHING AND IRONING—Or to do general housework; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 86 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business, such as bread, baking, pastry, game and what belongs to a cook's place; if required, will assist in the washing; has not many connections in this country, and prefers a steady home. Apply at No. 89 West 11th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook in a small private family; understands her business well; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the trimming store.

AS COOK—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as cook in a small private family; one that understands her business; is a good baker; good City reference can be given; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTable woman, wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, bread, and all kinds of baking; will assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 115 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing; best of City reference given from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 231 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches; soups, pastrys and jellies; has lived in the best of families in City and country. Call at No. 178 East 17th-st, Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A capable woman as cook; understands French and American cooking; will assist in the coarse washing; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; can cook all kinds of meats, game, pastry, &c.; is willing to assist with washing if required best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as cook; one who understands all kinds of ordinary cooking, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference to be had, by calling at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant as cook; also understands all kinds of baking; has no objection to do a little washing, if required; City reference; seven years in last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 347 6th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A STEADY AND SOber middle-aged woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a first-rate cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; is neat and tidy in her kitchen. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 10 Union Court, 2d floor, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City references; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Can be seen for two days. Call or address No. 59 West 29th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objections to leave the City; has eight years' reference. Call, for two days, at No. 910 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; one that understands her business; is a good baker; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 96 20th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a respectable Scotch woman, who fully understands her business, and can show the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 144 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, FULLY qualified in every respect, wants a situation as cook, in a private family; good baker; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days at No. 61 29th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; understands French and English cooking, or will go out by the day; good City references given. Apply at No 108 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as a good, plain cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good reference from her last place for three years. Apply at No. 281 1st-av., corner 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, in a private family; is an excellent cook, and willing to assist in the washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT ENGlishwoman, a situation as professed cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place; no objections to a private boarding-house. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches. Can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 33 12-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant cook, a situation in a private family; has the most unexceptionable reference, and can take the full charge of her department. Call at No. 103 East 27th-st.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 175 East 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business. Call at 313 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between Pacific and Amity sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a Protestant; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; is an excellent baker; has three years' reference from her last situation, either City or country. Call at No. 164 11th-st. near Avenue A.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is a good plain baker, &c. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 205 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook, by a Protestant young woman; is a good baker; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 61 21st-st., one door east of 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook; would assist with washing. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two girls wish situations, one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, second floor, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two competent girls, with excellent City references, situations; one as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and understands pastry, soups and jellies; wages $8; the other as waitress and chambermaid, and to take charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; have good City references from their last place, where they lived four years and a half together. Call, till suited, at No. 114 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or sewing and chambermaid; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses. Has the best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 80 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUations wanted by two young women; one as cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to assist in the chamberwork. Apply for 2 days at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Best City references.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A most respectable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housework; will be found to be a thorough, good plain cook, and first-class washer and ironer; can give the most respectable City reference as to capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement, until suited.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; or would not object to the general housework of a small private family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework; she is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and lived three years in her last situation. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A GOOD ENGLISH SERVANT wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats soups, game, gravies, etc; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, of which she is a proficient. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; or will do all the washing and ironing, if required; has good City reference. Apply at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A Protestant, wishes a situation with a private family as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing, if required; good City reference. Call at No. 113 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has best City reference. Call or address No. 83 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK AND GOOD BAKER.—WANTED, A situation by a woman, as first-class cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; can give City reference. Apply at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted, by two respectable young women—sisters; the one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 270 3d-av., in the shoe-store, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two young women—one as cook and chambermaid and to assist in washing. Call or address No. 68 West 43d-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 93 West 19th-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a very respectable woman, a place to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place, Room No. 16, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESpectable, steady woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, as cook and baker; is a first-class washer and ironer; can make all kinds of cakes and pies; is well recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as first-class cook and excellent laundress; good City reference given; can be seen for two days. Inquire at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in rear.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl, as cook or laundress, in a respectable private family. Best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two sisters—one as cook, the other as laundress; the most unexceptionable City references given. Can be seen, until suited, at 34½ 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable middle-aged woman, as cook, washer and ironer. No objection to go a short distance in the country; understands milk and butter; thoroughly competent in her business. Best of City and country references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl; is a good cook, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; has lived for over five years in one place. Call in Court-st., between 3d and 4th place, in the bakery, South Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook and to assist with washing; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, has lived in England for eight years as cook; has lived in her last place one year; best of city reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 133 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl in a private family to do plain cooking; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 East 33d-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, middle-aged woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small, private family; is capable of nursing an invalid. Call at No. 268 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker and pastry cook; has the best of City reference. Please call for two days at No. 95 West 32d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; best City reference. Call or address E. G., No. 142 East 21st-st., New-York.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do the housework of a small family; good reference. Call at No. 781 Washington-st., corner of Jane.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any family, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a really reliable servant and first-class cook, therefore with excellent references for cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, can be suited immediately with one who understands her business thoroughly, at wages to suit the times, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, who is a competent dressmaker, wants work by the day, week, or month; would prefer a permanent situation; can do all kinds of family sewing, and would be willing to wait on a lady; can give first-class references as to capability. Address, for two days, C. S., Union-square Post-office.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes to get patronized in the neighborhood of No. 67 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; she takes work into the house or goes out by the day, with or without her machine; she is a first-class dressmaker; the best of City reference given.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, DRESSMAKing, by a young girl, to go out by the day or week; also, ladies' fine sewing and lace-work. Call, for two days, at No. 102 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as dressmaker and seamstress in a private family; can cut and make boys' clothing; has the best of City references; has no objection to travel; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 157 Eldridge-st., between Rivington and Stanton.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECtable young woman wishes a situation in a small private family to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; also an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable and obliging girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and can make excellent bread; can give the best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 820 Broadway, front room, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTant girl, who thoroughly understands general housework, with good reference from her last place, wants a situation. Inquire at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., six doors east of Broadway.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; or as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 109 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable German girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 647 7th-av., near 49th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION to do general housework, in a private family; a good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference can be given; has lived over three years in her last place. Inquire at No. 82 First-place, corner of Court-st., South Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to do general housework in a private family; has good City reference; served two years in one family. Call at No. 196 East 19th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation to do housework in a private family; good City reference given. Apply at No. 119 West 19th-st., until engaged.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN girl, a situation with a private family to do general housework; can give good reference. Call at No. 11 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SCOTCH GIRL WANTS A situation to do the housework of a small family. Can be seen for two days at 435 West 25th-st., below 9th-av.

AS HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—WANTED, A situation for a smart, active girl, of respectable and neat appearance, having good recommendations; can wash and iron well and do plain cooking; is industrious, careful and steady; will try hard to please, and where she can have a steady home will hire for $4 or $5 per month. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by an English Protestant, as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and understands all kinds of fine sewing and hair-dressing. Best of reference given. Apply for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, who can produce the best of City references, a situation in the above capacity, in a first-class house in this City. Call at, or address No. 401 Canal-st., up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A NEAT AND TIDY GIRL is anxious to procure a situation as above; is a first-rate washer, and can do up ladies' and gentlemen's fine linen in good style; is good natured and obliging; has good references. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation as laundress; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 79 West 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as laundress, chambermaid or fine washer; understands her business perfectly; can be recommended by the first families in this city for character and capability. Call or address No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days, first floor.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable young woman, as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer. Good City reference. Apply at No. 175 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman, as laundress and chambermaid; good reference can be given. Call at No. 234 Elizabeth-st. No objection to go to the country.

AS LAUNDRESS—COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable persons in a private family, one as laundress, the other as cook and to assist in the washing; good City reference furnished as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as laundress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; also French fluting and mangling in the neatest manner; has no objection to the country; highest testimonials can be had. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st., second floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, a situation as experienced nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from birth, and bring it up by hand; is willing and obliging; is a good nurse for invalids, and is a good seamstress; no objection to travel and be generally useful; has lived 14 years in that capacity in the most respectable City families; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 96 West 40th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES an situation as nurse; is experienced in the care of children from their birth; is a good seamstress, and has no objections to do a little chamberwork, or will take a lady; a good home more requisite than big wages. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid. Can do all kinds of plain sewing in the neatest manner. Good reference given. Inquire at No. 85 East 15th-st. in the store, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman, as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or do chamberwork and sewing. Best City reference. Call at No. 306 3d-av, near 24th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown children; wages no object to a good home; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl, as children's nurse to go to Cuba; has been there for some time. Call at No. 142 West 54th-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a baby, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 88 West, 20th-st. Has the best of City reference.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wishes a situation as nurse or seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and all do kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 141 West 29th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, AY A REPECTable young English woman, a situation as nurse and to help with chambermaid's work; has good City reference; or will do housework for a small family. Call at No. 197 8th-av., one door from 20th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; has no objection to assist in chamberwork or plain sewing. Has excellent City reference, convenient to where she advertises from. Can be seen

The New-York Times,

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMAN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA—THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Quiet again prevailed along the National lines across the Potomac yesterday, our troops occupying undisturbed the positions taken up by them during the first days of the week. The rebel lines are believed now to extend from Leesburgh to Aquia Creek, some sixty miles, and from the most reliable information which can be obtained, it is thought they have scattered over this extent of country between one hundred and one hundred and twenty-five thousand men. No general engagement is now anticipated immediately, as the rebel forces are too much scattered to render one probable. The force which on Monday made its appearance at Great Falls has not since shown itself in that vicinity.

Intelligence reaches us by way of Baltimore that on Monday morning a brisk cannonading commenced in the neighborhood of Gen. BANKS' Head-quarters at Darnestown, and continued for a long time. No explanation is given of the cause, but it is conjectured that a collision with the enemy had taken place.

Gen. FREMONT, we learn by a dispatch from Jefferson City, is engaged in the most active preparations for the great battle at or near Lexington, which cannot long be delayed. There is no doubt that the rebel leaders, although they have sent out considerable bodies of men in various directions, intend to keep the main body of their force at Lexington, and the opinion is becoming generally prevalent that this force is not one to be despised, but will make a most powerful resistance to whatever force Gen. FREMONT may be able to bring against it. The pickets of PRICE'S Army now extend from Lexington to within about eight miles from Georgetown. They are stationed very near each other, and are thus enabled with great rapidity to convey to Gen. PRICE intelligence of the movements of the National troops.

The letter of our special correspondent, giving details of the siege of Lexington, embodying particulars which have not before been made public, will be read with the greatest interest. In it will be found an explanation of the reasons for the failure of Gen. STURGIS to reinforce Col. MULLIGAN. It appears that his force, instead of being four or five thousand, as has been represented, did not amount to more than fifteen hundred. On arriving in the vicinity of Lexington, Gen. STURGIS found that PRICE, having heard of his approach, had sent out a greatly superior force to meet him, and consequently, having no artillery, he concluded to fall back on Liberty, where he obtained a steamer and proceeded towards Fort Leavenworth to procure cannon. Meantime our correspondent, who had accompanied Gen. STURGIS' command, proceeded to Lexington, where he was held for three days as a prisoner by Gen. PRICE, and thus was enabled to obtain a variety of important information.

By the arrival of the gun-boat *Rhode Island* from Fort Pickens, we have some additional intelligence relative to the destruction of the privateer *Judah* in Pensacola harbor, by the crew of the *Colorado*. The loss of the rebels on that occasion is now positively known to have been at least thirty killed and a considerable number wounded. The wounded among the crew of the *Colorado* were all doing well and likely to recover. The rebel force at the Navy-yard was augmented on the very next day after the occurrence, in anticipation of further visitations. Flag-Officer MERVINE, on the Sunday following, caused a congratulatory address to be read from the quarter-deck of the *Colorado*, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the crew.

Three Lieutenants attached to the United States ship *Constellation*, which recently arrived at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, were yesterday sent to Fort Lafayette, they having refused to take the oath of allegiance. Their names are BENJAMIN P. LOYAL, W. R. BUTTS and HENRY K. STEVENS—the first two natives of Virginia.

The steamship *Bohemian* passed Father Point yesterday on her way to Quebec, with European advices five days later. She left Liverpool on the 19th, and Londonderry on the 20th ult. She brings the mails of the *Great Eastern*, which had arrived at Liverpool on the 17th in a disabled condition. It appears that the "big ship" became almost wholly unmanageable during a gale, owing to the breaking of her rudder-pin. The scene on board the vessel is described as fearful in the extreme. Everything breakable on board was broken. The ship rolled so violently that her boats, although placed thirty or forty feet above water, were washed away. Twenty-five persons sustained fractures from concussions, and cuts and bruises were innumerable. Hardly a vestige of the paddle-wheels remained. After three days of intense anxiety, a temporary steering-gear was constructed, and the ship proceeded towards Queenstown. When the *Persia*, in answer to signals from the *Great Eastern*, approached the latter, as before reported, circumstances were such that the *Great Eastern's* engines could not be slackened. Another advance had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market, and Breadstuffs were also somewhat better. Provisions continued quiet. It was reported that a considerable business was being done in Cotton *for export to America*—the *Edinburgh* having a large quantity engaged, and the three steamers being expected to take a number of bales. The public mind in England was apparently much easier on the Cotton question, the certainty of an increased supply from India being fully established. The latest letter from Dr. RUSSELL in the London *Times* eulogizes the Army of the Potomac, and says that it will soon justify the expectations entertained in regard to it. He also treats the affair at Hatteras Inlet as one of importance. The *Times* itself, however, cannot readily give over its sneering, and still insists that the independence of the South should be acknowledged. The fact seems to be established that GARIBALDI has been offered a position in our army, but it is now stated that he has declined it, for reasons connected with his health. Affairs on the Continent still continue to wear an unsettled aspect. There are threatenings from Poland and Hungary, and in Italy there remains more bloody work to be done. An intimation of this latter fact is found in the speech of VICTOR EMANUEL, delivered at the opening of the Italian Exhibition on the 15th ult. The "Unity of Italy" he declared to be not yet complete.

By the Pony Express, which passed the Sweetwater Station, 340 miles east of Great Salt Lake City, on the 28th ult., we have advices from San Francisco to the 21st. The steamer *Sonora* had sailed for Panama, with the mails, passengers and treasure for this City. The treasure list foots up $1,152,000, of which $995,000 is consigned to parties here. There is no change to note in business matters, and the news generally is unimportant.

The Republicans of Massachusetts held their State Convention yesterday at Worcester, and made nominations for State officers. Governor ANDREW was renominated by acclamation, only one dissenting voice being heard. EDWARD DICKINSON, of Amherst, a Bell and Everett man, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and Ex-Judge ABBOTT, of Lowell, a Democrat, for Attorney-General. The resolutions adopted are of course straight out for the prosecution of the war until the rebellion is effectually crushed. Hon. CHARLES SUMNER addressed the Convention, favoring general emancipation as the strongest blow that can be struck against the rebels.

The State Convention of the Liquor-dealers met yesterday at Syracuse, called together for the adoption of some policy by which the dealers throughout the State may act in concert. HENRY SNYDER, of New-York, presided. Arrangements were made for the appointment of an Executive State Committee, with power to organize county and local committees, and resolutions were adopted asserting the right of property in liquor, denouncing the Excise law, etc

The Board of Supervisors, at their regular meeting yesterday, were served with a mandamus directing the payment of the bill of the *Daily News* ($700) for advertising "Papers before the Mayor for approval." The new bridge at McCombs' Dam was reported as completed, at a cost of $90,000—being the amount appropriated. The Board then proceeded with the election of Inspectors of Registry, and having completed eleven Wards, adjourned until next Tuesday.

The Legislative Committee appointed to examine into the *modus operandi* of street openings and other matters pertaining thereto, met yesterday, and after examining CHAS. A. MAY, Esq., who knew nothing of the subject except what he had read in the papers or heard, adjourned until Thursday at 12 M.

The Kings County Republican General Committee held a meeting last evening and repudiated the action of the People's Convention by ordering primary elections and the holding of conventions to nominate candidates. The Democratic General Committee for the same county also held a meeting, but adjourned without any direct action.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice BARNARD yesterday heard an application for the appointment of a Receiver, to take charge of the affairs of the Artisans' Bank. The matter of the appointment was referred to SAMUEL JONES, Esq. Before the same Justice, MEYER COHEN, professing to be a loyal Southern merchant, was discharged from an arrest apparently oppressive.

The Stock Market was somewhat irregular on the Railways, yesterday; firm for Government Stocks, but lower on the Southern State Stocks. Exchange fell to 105½ for Produce bills on England, and 107½ for Bankers.

Breadstuffs were heavy, yesterday, and prices of Flour and Wheat favored buyers, generally. Provisions, Sugars, Molasses, Tobacco, Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil and Refined Ingot Copper attracted more attention; prices of Pork and Lard were firmer. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hops, Laths, Coffee, Rice, Tallow, Green Teas and Whisky. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alterations.

The cattle market began in earnest on Monday this week, owing to a break on the Erie road, which, it was supposed, would make the supply light. Drovers getting in on Monday began to sell off, and probably over a 1,000 head were disposed of on that day. Business was tolerably brisk yesterday, but prices were ½c. less than last week, the supply actually being larger than one week ago, the receipts of Monday and Tuesday being over 4,200 at Forty-fourth-street alone. Had the Erie train of fifty cars with 900 cattle arrived, the market would have been crowded down to a low figure. The fact of their being on the way had a depressing effect, buyers holding back, thinking to purchase cheaper when they arrive, possibly on Friday or Saturday. Some of the droves are remarkably fine, the best selling for 9c.; but most of the good cattle may be quoted at 8½c. There are enough left for to-day's sales.

The Commercial Results of the War.

We are now far enough advanced in the season to see that the total value of importations of foreign merchandise, exclusive of bullion, into the United States, for the year ending Dec. 31, will not exceed $175,000,000, which is fifty per cent. less than in 1860. The falling off will probably fully equal $185,000,000. We have suddenly ceased to consume a great many articles of foreign manufacture, partly from a general retrenchment of expenses, and partly from the use of domestics, which, under the present almost prohibitory tariff on all we can produce, are henceforth to take the place of foreign articles. Our factors abroad, consequently, have been notified to send home our balances in specie, which has flown in upon us, exclusive of the products of our own mines, at the rate of more than a million dollars per week since the year commenced. The current still sets toward us, and will swell the amount by the end of the year to more than $50,000,000 over the export. We exported last year $56,000,000 in specie over imports, to make good the balances against us. Here is a difference, in one short year, in the exchanges between the two countries equal to more than $100,000,000, to be liquidated in specie.

The change on one account has been most opportune, as the position of commercial independence it has secured them, has enabled our people to turn all their energies to the prosecution of the war. The Banks, as the representatives of the capital of the country, are relieved of all apprehension of a drain of specie from the country, and now constitute the right arm of Government in its military operations. The spectacle we present, as a nation, is a most extraordinary one, as our strength shows the greatest when, reasoning from precedent, we have been pronounced to be on the verge of bankruptcy. Such has been a foregone conclusion with empirics, who have no higher lights than those of experience. Our strength, however, only results from the variety and extent of our resources, which render us entirely self-sustaining, while the nations of the old world lean upon half-a-dozen props, the loss of either one of which involves the most serious commercial disasters.

We have already demonstrated that we can forego the consumption of foreign merchandise to the amount of $185,000,000 or $200,000,000 annually, without inconvenience or commercial disturbance. In fact, our ability to dispense with its use is the very thing that gives us means to carry on the war. But what is to be the effect upon foreign nations, who are suddenly cut off from so lucrative a market? Can they by economy and domestic production, pass through the crisis with the same ease as ourselves? By no means. From their necessities, growing out of the commercial or manufacturing systems they have built up, and from the excess of their population in ratio to the food they produce, they must continue their purchases from the United States, whether we take a dollar from them or not. In food we can undersell all other countries; and so we can in cotton, when this moves at all. This dependence of foreign countries upon the United States is most strikingly illustrated by the fact that at the same time that we are reducing our importations one-half, we have been increasing our exports of domestic produce in very nearly the same ratio. We exported from the port of New-York the past year, produce of the value of $66,000,000; for 1861, of the value of $94,000,000. We are continuing our exports on a similar scale of increase, while our weekly importations have now fallen off to one-quarter their customary volume.

For such exportations we must, as we have already shown, be paid in specie. How long can such a state of things continue without producing a commercial revulsion in the Old World? The country most to be affected is England, because her industries are all similar to our own. We shall continue to consume, as formerly, tea, sugar, coffee, tobacco, wines and spirits, &c., &c. Of these we imported the past year something like $100,000,000. We shall also continue our importations of silks, hides, and other articles that we do not produce. These are the articles that constitute nine-tenths of our imports the present year. The falling off has chiefly been in cotton and woolen fabrics and iron. Of these we imported last year very nearly $100,000,000. For their production we have equal facilities with Great Britain, and in cotton goods are already her rival in foreign markets. With domestic production, and a tariff very nearly prohibitory, we have probably pretty nearly seen the end of importations of these articles. The Trade returns of Liverpool for August are conclusive to the same point. The exports of that port to the United States were $6,100,000 less than in 1860, having fallen from $8,350,000 to $2,250,000. At a similar rate, the reduction in exports from that port alone to the United States for the year, will be equal to $75,000,000! Already is the most serious alarm felt by a people whose self-confidence seldom deserts them. They have been speculating upon the coming events of this country as if they were purely political, and concerned us alone. To their astonishment, they are the first to feel their effects, which now threaten to be not only excessively disastrous, but permanent. With a reverse already sustained, calculated to inflict a severe blow upon their prosperity, is added this terrible question of cotton, which unless speedily solved in their favor, will throw millions out of employment, with the gaunt spectre of famine and nakedness added to a winter's cold, staring them in the face. If we should be successful in sending them cotton we shall relieve them of one dilemma only to aggravate another. If to pay for breadstuffs alone they will have to part with $50,000,000 in specie, how infinitely must they increase the sum to pay for the $150,000,000 worth of cotton? Will not a balance of trade carried from $50,000,000 to $200,000,000, break any nation down? It will certainly be the cause of most serious disasters, and perhaps compel a recasting of their whole commercial and manufacturing system. England is already tasting the bitter fruits of our political imbroglio, which she thought she might regard with indifference, if not encourage. But a ball has been set in motion to roll round the world, jostling and perhaps upsetting all commercial dynasties, and in good time remodeling, if not destroying political ones. At any rate, foreigners will henceforth have ample food for thought and reflection, and will be truly fortunate if they escape the most serious commercial disasters.

Another Attack on the Rebel Coast.

The latest batch of newspapers received from the South contains the following extract from the Savannah *Republican*, Sept. 17:

"A soldier who came up from Fort Pulaski, last night, reports that an engagement between the Lincoln fleet and the fort at Port Royal commenced Monday afternoon, and continued through the whole of yesterday. The guns were distinctly heard from Fort Pulaski."

It is well known that a number of vessels, larger and smaller, composing a squadron of imposing strength, sailed from Fortress Monroe during the second week in September, with orders to rendezvous at or near the mouth of the Savannah River. The time named in the extract corresponds with that at which this squadron should have reached its destination. Port Royal Inlet leaves the ocean so near the embouchure of the Savannah River, that cannonading going on at the mouth of the one could readily be heard at the mouth of the other; while, penetrating inland, the inlet leads to Beaufort, a point to which the attention of the Washington authorities has been directed for some time past. There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the Savannah paper has not been misinformed. Nothing is more likely than that our Navy was hammering away at the Port Royal defences, on Sept. 16, and possibly a lodgment may have been effected at Beaufort before this. The only mystery is that we have no account from our own sources. Transactions occurring at the middle of last month, should have been reported at Fortress Monroe a week ago, at least; and the absence of such report may discredit rumors reaching us through channels less direct. But, on the other hand, we have no tidings whatever of the expedition in question; and tidings certainly should have been received long since from a point no more distant than South Carolina, whatever the result of the movement. We may venture, therefore, to hope that something has been achieved, of which we are presently to get details. If Beaufort, near as it is to both Charleston and Savannah, and controling intercourse between the two cities by its command of the railroad, is really in the hands of a National force, we need inquire no further as to the cause of BEAUREGARD'S recent retrograde movements. It must indeed be almost impossible to keep the South Carolina and Georgia troops in camp a single day after the receipt of news so disastrous.

A [illegible] OF THE UNIONISTS.—The disposition discovered by the several detached organizations of Union men in the City to coalesce in the formation of a single Municipal ticket, is a good symptom following several bad ones. Nothing but unity, supporting names entitled to command popular respect, can carry the election, but unity can do it infallibly. The very certain success of the Union ticket has, in fact, been the source of all difficulty. All who crave office contend for a place on this ticket. They intrigue for it; form rival organizations, in the hope that terms of reconciliation and reunion may include their nominations, and otherwise contrive with exceeding craft to make the thing called political capital for themselves at the cost of others. The control of so potent a popular vote is a power few men are diffident enough to dislike.

From these symptoms of plethora and overhealth, the movement is recovering. Personal ambition and importunity are postponed to the exaltions of patriotism and to the necessity of reform. It is a time when the nation demands everything; when economy at home and prodigality to the cause of the country become cardinal virtues. As much as the tax list of the City can be reduced, so much is the power to contribute to the Government men and money augmented. Municipal reform becomes thus an ally of the national cause; and those who withstand it, will determine their own political ruin. The public will do well to watch the movement closely to understand who is responsible for any hitch in the arrangements looking to a concentration of the Union forces. If individuals or factions permit partisan or personal attachments to control them in the matter, they may as well retire to private life forthwith. Reform must be had, no matter who goes to the wall.

Kentucky—The Situation.

The movements of the National forces in Kentucky are prompt and energetic. The demonstrations down the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, under the direction of Gen. SHERMAN and Col. ROUSSEAU—two of the most dashing officers of the Union—have driven back the rebels from their more advanced positions; and it is even believed that they have evacuated Munfordsville, where they were thought to have two thousand men. It is supposed they will make their first stand at Bowling Green, which is one hundred and eleven miles from Louisville. This would be yielding about fifty miles of the line of the railroad which they have heretofore commanded; and if the report prove true, it will indicate a fearfulness of the enemy and a vigor on the part of SHERMAN and ROUSSEAU most auspicious to the speedy triumph of the Union cause. Bowling Green is only forty-six miles north of the Tennessee line, and to push the enemy from within forty miles of Louisville so far back as that, is a worthy achievement.

The abandonment of Munfordsville and Green River would be a sad set-back to the rebels. It is at Munfordsville that the railroad crosses Green River, and the southern bluff of Green River is said to afford a position for very formidable defences. It rises high on its northern front, forming a natural breastwork, and falls very gradually towards the south, ending in an elevated plateau, across which advances to attack a fortification would be exposed and extremely hazardous. Bowling Green is perhaps thirty-five miles distant from the railroad crossing of Green River, but yet only a few miles in a direct line from Green River itself, on its tributary, the Barren, which the railroad crosses at the town.

Bowling Green will, of course, be held by the rebels as long as they hold anything in Kentucky. Our present information is that BUCKNER'S rebel forces at that point have been much exaggerated, and that he has not, really, over 5,000 or 6,000 men in all. If BEAUREGARD'S army has not been scattered and part of it sent to Kentucky, it will not be long before the Confederates will be driven out of Central and Eastern Kentucky. They may hold Columbus and Hickman somewhat longer.

In the Southeast the Tennesseans are extending their forays. London, in Laurel County, is the last place they are reported to have taken. But Richmond—only eighteen miles east of Lexington—is said to be threatened by ZOLLICOFFER, and very much alarmed. On the other hand, we hear that a force of 1,500 Nationals from Camp Robinson, has been moved as far as Crab Orchard in pursuit of ZOLLICOFFER'S marauders, and that the latter are retreating. It is only about thirty miles from Crab Orchard to London, where the rebels were last reported; and unless they withdraw very promptly, they will get rough handling from the East Tennesseeans and Kentuckians that Camp Robinson has sent against them.

The important towns of Owensboro, and Henderson, Ky., near the mouth of Green River, have been well attended to. A gunboat from Cairo has been anchored in front of each, and no mischief can be accomplished at either place by the rebels. Evansville, Ind., is a loyal city close at hand, connected by railroad with Vincennes, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, &c. Union troops can be rapidly gathered at Evansville, and there they command the mouth of Green River. It was to shut off the advance of National troops from that quarter that BUCKNER ordered the Green River locks to be blown up. But he failed as to all the locks, not even one being destroyed, as we had supposed. On the 26th ult., Col. CRAFT, of the Thirty-first Indiana Regiment, who had been ordered to Evansville, made an expedition by steamboat up Green River, a distance of one hundred miles. He found everything in order. The locks are all guarded, and communication kept open. It was this fact, perhaps, that led to the retreat of the rebels from their advance towards Louisville. The communications of Green River exposed their rear and flank. Col. CRAFT seized some important papers on his expedition, besides twenty-eight hogsheads of tobacco belonging to a notorious Secessionist, who had been giving the Unionists of this region much trouble. He escaped and fled to Tennessee.

If the present information shall be found all reliable, it gives a very encouraging view of the Union cause in Kentucky. Let the Government apply every effort to the work, and we may soon see the war carried beyond the Kentucky line, and Tennessee herself paying the penalty of treason.

LOYALTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A person intimately known to a prominent commercial house of this City, which vouches for his entire reliability, arrived here a few days ago from North Carolina. This witness is exceedingly strong in his testimony as to the prevalence of Union sentiments in his State. He avers that Union men openly declare themselves verywhere, and the number augments daily. It will be remembered that the secession [illegible]ers at Raleigh reported the Legislature, upon the receipt of the news of the affairs at [illegible]teras Inlet, as indulging in a demonstration which the reporters "hoped never to hear repeated." The latter expression, quite incomprehensible on the supposition of a united Legislature of traitors, caused much speculation at the moment. The present deponent explains it by saying that the demonstration consisted in vehement cheers for the Union from a large body of the members, who were at no pains to conceal their unaltered fidelity to the National flag. He adds his opinion, that every repetition of such successes upon the coast will tend to strengthen the cause of the Union, in North Carolina at least.

We have been disposed to receive these flattering tales with scant favor. Were the gentleman now in the witness-box unsupported by other evidence wholly unquestionable, it would be difficult to yield him the credit he might really deserve. Yet North Carolina is a border State, and likely to retain, as have done the other of those States, a powerful residuum of loyalty, which may be expected to manifest itself at safe opportunities. Of its actual existence, the experience of the officer in command at Fort Hatteras is sufficient proof. Hundreds of North Carolinians hastened over the fifty miles of water which separates the fort from the mainland to congratulate our soldiers, and to take the oath of allegiance; and they told the same story which we now receive from a different quarter. There is no reason for not believing it; and it adds new motives to energetic action on the part of the Government and people; and gives a satisfactory answer to those who assert that the South is utterly separated in sentiment and sympathy from the North; and may be subjugated, but can never be restored to a condition of willing and hearty allegiance to the National Government. A few victories gained under the old standard will, doubtless, bring to light a Union Party elsewhere than in North Carolina, strong enough to sustain itself against the despotism of DAVIS and his Cabinet.

To bacco and the Blockade.

The complex character of modern civilization is strikingly illustrated in the terrible part which certain commercial elements have come to play in the solution of National questions. It is not now as during the simpler organization of society, and before material interests had bound nations into a solidarity of mutual interests and mutual dependence. Then an issue was made on its own merits: now it is, to a large degree, a question of exports and imports, tariffs and exchanges. It has been wittily remarked, that the fate of the world literally hangs on a *thread*, in allusion to the tyranny which cotton exercises. It may not be out of season to inquire how far the fate of the world is based on *smoke*—in other words, what is likely to be the effect of the blockade on the tobacco supply of the European markets?

Tobacco is probably, after salt, the object whose consumption is most generally diffused. The weed has its detractors and its defenders. To some it is—

"The generous tobacco,
The gentleman's saint, and the soldier's idol."

To others it is the root of all evil. We remain neutral. Suffice it to say, that whenever it has been introduced it has been consumed with avidity—that its use is almost universal, and that it increases with the advance of civilization. A few statements will show the vast commercial and fiscal importance of this plant.

England consumes annually about sixty million pounds of tobacco. The revenue from it for the last year amounted to the enormous sum of $30,000,000, there being but one other article of foreign import, sugar, which yields the Government a larger amount. But the Government of France is still more interested in the tobacco question than that of England, because in France tobacco is a Government monopoly, which contributes 125,000,000 francs per annum to the Imperial Treasury. There is, moreover, a kind of necessity that makes it incumbent on the Emperor to obtain the usual supply of tobacco at whatever cost, as, if his colossal Army were long deprived of this, their almost only luxury, the fortunes of his dynasty might be shipwrecked, and his throne, now upheld by 600,000 bayonets, might be overturned by a withdrawal of their support. That a plant originally smoked by a few savages should succeed, in spite of the most stringent opposition of Church and State, to be the cherished luxury of the whole civilized world, increase with the increase of time, and end in causing so vast a trade, so large an outlay of money, and exercising so powerful an influence on the polity of nations, is certainly a statistical fact without a parallel.

The United States supplies about two-fifths of all the tobacco consumed in Europe. Of the 60,000,000 lbs. required by England, she draws from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 lbs. from the United States, and we furnish from three-fourths to four-fifths of all that consumed by France. What is the present outlook for European supplies? An English commercial journal has recently asserted that the blockade will wholly cut off the European supply from America. There is no ground for this alarm. To begin with, more than half of all our tobacco is raised in the loyal States. Then of the Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee crop of last year, immense quantities have this season been brought to New-York, instead of being sent, as formerly, to New-Orleans and Richmond, and the stock on hand in this City is now three or four times what it usually is at the same season. The French Government is now obtaining, through its agents here, very large quantities, and it is confidently asserted that France can get in New-York all she wants for the next six months. With respect to England, it so happens that the quantity of tobacco now in the bonded warehouses of the United Kingdom is 25 per cent. more than at the corresponding period of last year, and it is noteworthy that the price of tobacco may be doubled without greatly enhancing its cost to the English consumer, as the duty is the chief element in its manufactured value. We hear that a great part of the present crop has been gathered in good order; towards the month of April next it will be cured and ready for export; and towards that time it is highly probable that there will be facilities for forwarding the customary supplies to the European market.

The leaders of the Southern rebellion well understand the tyranny exercised by the great staples, and there is nothing on which they calculated with more assurance than that the lack of cotton and tobacco would induce the English and French Governments to break the blockade, and recognize their Confederacy. They find out now that they were mistaken. England has no intention to sully her [illegible] honor for cotton, and we shall send [illegible] lovers of the weed all the material for puffing they want. There will, therefore, be no breaking of the blockade. Let the rebels put *that* into their pipe and smoke it.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

Particulars of the Disaster to the Great Eastern.

Her Rudder Rendered Unmanageable in a Gale.

FEARFUL SCENES ON BOARD.

The English Mind Easier on the Cotton Supply Question.

Dr. Russell Eulogizing the Army of the Potomac.

What is Thought of the Capture of Hatteras Inlet.

GARIBALDI NOT COMING TO AMERICA.

Advance in Cotton and Breadstuffs—Provisions Quiet.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool on the 19th, *via* Londonderry on the 20th inst., arrived off this point at 1 o'clock this afternoon. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The *Bohemian* has one hundred and seventy-five passengers. She experienced strong head winds on the passage, and reports meeting, on the 23d of September, the steamship *North American*, bound to Liverpool.

The news per the *Bohemian* is five days later than that already to hand.

The steamship *Great Eastern* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 17th of September in a disabled condition. The *Bohemian* brings her mails.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 17th ult.

THE DISASTER TO THE GREAT EASTERN.

The following in regard to the disaster to the steamship *Great Eastern* is taken from the English papers:

The *Great Eastern* left her moorings in the River Mersey at 1½ o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th of September. The pilot left her at 4 o'clock. Immediately putting on full speed, all went well with her until 4 o'clock on Thursday, when a strong breeze prevailing, the aft tackle or one of the forward boats on the port side became unhooked, leaving it suspended by one tackle. The Captain endeavored to steady the ship while this was rectified, but found, to his surprise, that the ship would not answer the helm. The fact was, though it was not known at the time, the rudder-pin was broken. The fore-staysail was run up, but the wind immediately split it into ribbons. The fore-trysail was then run up, but it was blown away. The paddle engines were now stopped, and the boats ordered to be cut away, when the *Great Eastern* once more started on her course. The passengers then went down to dinner, and from that moment commenced a chaos of breakages which lasted without intermission for three days. Everything breakable was destroyed. Furniture, fittings, services of plate, glasses, piano—all were involved in one common fate. It now became known that the rudder was unmanageable. About 6 o'clock the vessel had to be stopped again, owing to two rolls of sheet lead, weighing some hundred weight each, which were in the engine-room, rolling about with every oscillation of the vessel with fearful force. These having been secured, another start was made, when a tremendous grinding was heard under the paddle-boxes, which had become twisted, and the floats were grinding against the side of the ship. The paddles were stopped, and thenceforward the scene is described as fearful in the extreme. The ship rolled so violently that the boats were washed away. The cabin, besides undergoing the dangers arising from the crashes and collisions which were constantly going on, had shipped, probably through the port-holes, a great deal of water, and the stores were floating about in utter confusion and ruin. Some of the chandeliers fell down with a crash. A large mirror was smashed into a thousand fragments; rails of bannisters, bars, and numerous other fittings were broken into numberless pieces.

Some idea of the roughness of the night's incidents may be gathered from the fact that the chain-cables polished themselves bright with friction on deck. A spare riding bit gave way on the cable deck, and knocked a hole through the ship's side. Two tanks also on the cable deck were so much damaged by another concussion, that two hundred gallons of fish oil contained in them ran into the hold, and caused, during the rest of the unhappy voyage, a most intolerable odor. The luggage of the passengers, in the lower after cargo space, was lying in two feet of water, and before the deliverance of the ship was effected, the luggage was literally reduced to rags and pieces of timber. Twenty-five fractures of limbs occurred from the concussions caused by the tremendous lurching of the vessel. Cuts and bruises were innumerable. One of the cooks on board was cast violently, by one of the lurches, against the paddle-box, by which he sustained fearful bruises on the arms, putting it out of his power to protect himself. Another lurch drove him against one of the stancheons, by which concussion one of the poor fellow's legs was broken in three places. The baker received injuries of a very terrible character in vital parts, and one of the most striking incidents of the disaster was this poor, brave man crawling in his agony to extinguish some portion of the baking gear, which, at that moment, had caught fire.

On Thursday night the gale was from the southwest, but on Friday morning it had turned round to the northwest, and the ship was drifting an unmanageable log in the trough of the sea. She did not ship much water on deck. It was soon discovered what was the matter with the rudder. The pin upon which it turned had broken off three feet above the point where it entered the stern of the ship. It was wrought iron, ten inches in diameter, and the iron appeared thoroughly good, breaking at that particular point where it appeared the strongest, which was one of the most curious incidents of the disaster. It was now found necessary to rig up some kind of steering gear. A spar was thrown overboard with the anchor-fluke attached, which, dragging in the water behind the ship might bring her head to the wind, but the swinging of the rudder made it useless, and a plan was then suggested to the Captain by the passengers, to which the escape of the vessel is probably attributable. It was, to pass two or three turns of chain cable around the rudder-pin, immediately below the point at which the breakage occurred, and secure it with wedges and small chains by pulling either end of this chain cable. A circular motion of the pin was produced, and a connection being effected with the usual chains attached to the rudder, and a temporary wheel rigged up below the deck, a shift was made once more to proceed, but the screw of the vessel upon which the locomotion now depended, hardly a vestige of the paddles remaining, soon stopped, it being fouled by the rudder, by which the rudder was prevented from veering more than was necessary to steer the ship.

All of Friday was occupied with these arrangements. The ship had drifted up the west coast of Ireland, out of the ordinary track of Saturday night. The brig *Magnet*, of Halifax, hove in sight, and came alongside and laid to for the purpose of rendering assistance.

Sunday, at 2 o'clock, the *Great Eastern* got under way; the rudder was found to act, and the vessel proceeded nine knots an hour with the screw alone.

She met the *Persia* the next morning, and signaled her to come under the lee, which the *Persia* did, but she proceeding, the *Great Eastern* did not lessen her speed, and it was supposed and concluded that her intentions were unfair. The *Great Eastern* put on full speed and was soon beyond recall. An attempt was made at an explanation, but the *Persia* was too far off. The *Great Eastern* continued her course Tuesday morning, and reached the head of Kinsale, where she stopped four hours to arrange her tackle. She signaled the shore, but no notice was taken of her. At 4 o'clock she arrived off Cork, and a small steamer came off to assist her, and the harbor was soon reached.

Our informant states that it is almost impossible to

exasperate the anxious state which prevailed while the fate of the ship was doubtful. There were several clergymen on board, and religious services were frequent. The demeanor of the passengers was praiseworthy, apart from any signs of disaster around, to signify the distressing nature of the crisis. A meeting was held in the saloon on Tuesday, and resolutions of a pious and congratulatory character were passed.

The passengers expressed gratitude to the commander of the brig *Magnet*, and complimented Capt. WILKINS and the officers and crew of the *Great Eastern*, for their indefatigable exertions.

Other proceedings, however, were of a less pleasing character, severe comments being passed on the condition of the ship, her strength of paddles, and the way she was ballasted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The St. Leger race was won by *Callevour*, beating *Ketchdrum* by a head only. *Keldonan* was third, about ten lengths from *Ketchdrum*. At the start *Ketchdrum* was backed almost at "evens" against the field, which consisted of eighteen horses, while one hundred to one was offered against the winner.

A letter in the *Times*, says that East India cotton is regarded with increasing favor. It is said that some spinners have discovered that while Surat cotton makes beautiful cloth, it also takes dye much better than American.

The *Times*, also, in some speculations on the cotton question adduces evidence to show that, so far from American cotton being the arbiter of England's destinies, her emancipation from all need of it, is perhaps simply a question of eight or nine millions of pounds sterling.

Consols, on the 18th of September, opened firm and rather dearer, but the advance was not maintained. The discount market was quiet, and good bills sold at 2⅝ to 2⅝ ₱ cent. Shares in the *Great Eastern* had fell 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. each, under her disaster.

FRANCE.

The French Government refuses to let French officers join the Federal Army.

It is settled that the King of Prussia is to visit the Emperor. The interview will take place at Compeigne in the beginning of October.

The Paris Bourse was firm and animated. The rentes closed on the 18th of September at 69f. 25c.

ITALY.

Notwithstanding the announcement that GARIBALDI had refused the offer of a command in the National Army, the latest Italian journals express considerable uncertainty as to his decision.

The *Armonia*, of Turin, states that GARIBALDI and several of his companions in arms would actually proceed to America, and it asks in that case "What is to become of Italy?"

The total amount of Peter's pence paid into the Papal treasury to the present time is stated to exceed two and a half million pounds sterling.

PRUSSIA.

The Prince of Wales was meeting with an enthusiastic reception in Prussia.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Squadron of Observation on the coast of Syria has been recalled from the Baltic.

The report that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE was going to Vienna is unfounded.

POLAND.

The state of affairs at Warsaw continued to wear a very gloomy appearance.

Popular excesses continued to take place.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 20.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

The steamship *Great Eastern* arrived at Queenstown on the 17th inst. She experienced a terrific gale when two days out, about 280 miles west of Cape Clear. The furniture and luggage on board was mostly destroyed and some of the passengers injured. It was expected every moment that the ship would go down, and in that case the loss of life would have been very large. Temporary steering-gear was finally fitted, and the ship put back with her screw, going at the rate of nine knots an hour.

Dr. RUSSELL, in his latest letter to the London *Times*, eulogizes the Army of the Potomac, and says that it will soon justify the expectations of it. He treats the Hatteras Inlet affair as important.

The *Times*, in an editorial, does not build much upon the Hatteras Inlet affair, but regards the expedition down the Mississippi River as far more important, and the success of it far less certain. The South, it adds, has demonstrated her ability to resist subjection, and it is to be lamented that so plain a fact should not have suggested a suspension of profitless strife.

The *Times* also says that the invitation to GARIBALDI is very humiliating to the American Government, and it thinks it would be a pity for GARIBALDI to accept it.

An official dispatch received at Paris says that GARIBALDI will certainly decline the offer of the National Government, but mainly on account of the unsatisfactory state of his health.

The London *Post* says that a new phase in the American quarrel is raised by the proclamation of Gen. FREMONT, which renders all hope of conciliation and compromise impossible.

A large business is being done in this city in cotton for export to America. The steamer *Edinburgh* has a large quantity, and the three steamers following her will take a considerable number of bales.

It is reported that MICHEL CHEVALIER is to be French Minister of Commerce.

The Paris Bourse is firm but quiet, at 69f. 15c. for the Rentes.

VICTOR EMANUEL opened the great Italian Exhibition at Florence on the 15th inst. He was most enthusiastically received. He made a speech in favor of the unity of Italy, which he declared was not yet complete.

The Austrian Government declines to grant a new constitutional organization to Vienna, but is willing to extend the privileges of the existing Central Congress.

Rio de Janeiro dates are to Aug. 25. Sales of Coffee at 54$@56$ for good first. Stock 240,000 bags.

The Overland India and China mail is received, but furnishes no news of importance.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times* questions the expediency of superseding Flag-officer STRIBLING, and recalling the American squadron from China. It says "it remains to be seen, if the squadron is withdrawn, whether the Chinese will respect their engagements with America." It adds: "Already unpleasant rumors are circulating."

ROME, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The marriage of the Prince of Tuscany with one of the sisters of FRANCIS II. took place to-day. The Pope pronounced the nuptial benediction, and afterwards addressed an eloquent discourse to the bride and bridegroom. FRANCIS II., the Ex-Queen of Naples, and the rest of the royal family were present at the interesting ceremony.

TRIESTE, Friday, Sept. 20.

Six persons who had been nominated for members of the Austrian Diet have declined to be elected.

Five Turkish war-steamers, with troops on board, are on their way to Albanca.

TURIN, Friday, Sept. 20.

The news repeatedly published of the approaching departure of GARIBALDI for America, to take a command in the Federal Army, has to-day been again positively denied.

MARSEILLES, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The *Vestes*, which left Malta on the 17th inst., with the Bombay mail, is hourly expected here.

The *Euxine* is expected at Malta on the 18th inst.

The *Jeddo* arrived at Suez on the 13th inst., with the outward East India mails.

The *China* reached Bombay on the 25th of August.

The *Malta* left Ceylon for Calcutta on the 26th of August.

The *Northern* sailed from Ceylon on the 26th of August for Australia.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The *Daily News* learns that the obstinacy of Saxony is not to be allowed to delay any longer the signatures to the Franco-Prussian treaty, which will be concluded with those German States who are willing to accept of it. This, it says, is equivalent to a disruption of the Zollverein.

The death of Maj.-Gen. MEREDITH, late Colonel commandant of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines, is announced.

The steamer *Colonist*, which foundered at sea on the 16th inst., was partially insured at LLOYDS. It is stated that this is the tenth Hull steamer lost in less than eighteen months.

The Europa's Mails.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The mails per steamship *Europa*, for Liverpool *via* Halifax, close at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, and she sails at 10 o'clock.

STATE POLITICS

State Convention of the Liquor Dealers of New-York.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The Liquor Dealers' Convention assembled in this city this forenoon.

The Convention is strong in numbers and repectable in character.

The delegates met in the hall of the Voorhees House, and were called to order at 12 o'clock noon.

The representation embraces many of the oldest and most extensive dealers in the State.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. A. B. CALDWELL, of Syracuse.

Mr. HENRY SNYDER, of New-York, was unanimously elected temporary Chairman.

On taking the Chair Mr. SNYDER, who was loudy applauded, briefly called attention to the importance of the meeting and urged upon his business associates the necessity of adopting for their own protection a policy that will evince the determination of the liquor dealers to resist the encroachments upon the personal rights of citizens, and put a stop to oppressive legislation, suggested by fanaticism and spurious philantrophy.

Messrs. A. B. CALDWELL and JOHN BURKE, of Syracuse, were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. JOHN H. WILLIAMS, of New-York, moved that a Committee of eight on Credentials be appointed. The Chair appointed the following as such Committee: W. R. Bunce, of New-York; Jas. Libby, of Buffalo; Ira Garrison, of Syracuse; Peter Swift, of Auburn; Samuel Maltby, Baldwinsville; Sylvester Towne, of Oswego; Daniel Mitchell, of Utica; Benj. M. Rice, of Albany.

On motion of SOLOMON SCHELL, of Buffalo, the following Committee was appointed on Permanent Organization:

Solomon Schell, of Buffalo; John Greenway, of Syracuse; C. Mirch, Geneva; Jas. Purdy, Auburn; Wm. Rainer, New-York; L. G. Hancock, Rochester; Austin Gay, Albany; M. McQuade, Utica.

The Convention then took a recess till 2½ this P. M.

On the reassembling of the Convention, the roll of delegates, as reported by the Committee on Credentials, was called, and 175 delegates found present.

Alderman SCHEN, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers:

President, HENRY SNYDER, of New-York; Vice-President, S. A. WILSON, Genessee County; Secretaries, J. MCGUIRE, Syracuse, SYLVESTER TOUNE, New-York.

Mr. SNYDER addressed the Convention at some length, reminding the delegates that at the present time they were threatened with a danger more fatal to the interests of their trade than at any time heretofore experienced. The band of fanatics who had hitherto endeavored to oppress them by legislation, which they had successfully opposed in the Courts, were now bound together in secret organization, endeavoring to strike at their business a blow which would leave them without remedy. It was proposed to alter the Constitution of the State, so that hereafter no protection could be found in the Courts against the machinations of fanatics. What are the liquor dealers to do? Can they sit passively by and see their property destroyed, and themselves stigmatized as felons and punished as such, for to such a result would this blind fanaticism lead? They had hitherto done but little to put down this crusade against their rights; but they would, if united, have the power of the State to protect themselves successfully. He exhorted them to exert themselves in behalf of their own rights, and to put down forever the absurd and unjust dogma of prohibition.

Mr. SNYDER's remarks elicited applause."

On motion of Mr. CALDWELL, of Syracuse, the following Committee on Resolutions was appointed:

A. B. Caldwell, John H. Williams, Hugh Sloan, Austin Gay, C. A. Kohler.

J. H. WILLIAMS, of New-York, said heretofore the Liquor Dealers of the State had failed to secure the objects they had in view for the want of permanent and efficient organization. In the crisis now upon this large body of merchants, it is demanded of them for their own protection that they should do something to bind themselves together in the State, and in all counties and districts. He suggested the formation of a State Committee, formed of the prominent members of the trade in all the Judicial Districts of the State, with power to make all arrangements for local organization, and whose duty it should be to watch over the interests of the Liquor Dealers in the elections for State Legislature and other offices. He moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Executive State Committee, consisting of seventeen, be appointed by the Convention, whose duty it will be to protect the interests of the Liquor Dealers of the State, with power to authorize the formation of county and local committees, where necessary, for the purpose of watching over the same interests in legislative and local elections.

Adopted unanimously.

After a recess of one hour, A. B. CALDWELL, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Whereas, The Constitution and laws of the respective States of this Union are designed by the people to maintain and defend their inherent rights, and, among other things, to protect and foster all manufactures, trades and commerce upon principles of equal and exact justice to all who desire to engage therein; and

Whereas, Their rights should ever be held sacred and inviolable from unjust and unequal and tyrannical legislation, and there is no human legislative power which can legitimately restrict, impair or destroy their rights, nor evade them because there are a few who abuse their privileges; and,

Whereas, The right of property universally is a vested right, and cannot be arbitrarily taken away, nor limited as to purchase or sale by legisiative enactment; and

Whereas, Liquors is indisputably property, having been recognized as such by the highest tribunals of this State. Therefore

Resolved, That the present Excise law, entitled, "An act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," is inconsistent with the principles of justice, in derogation of the rights of persons and property, assuming, as it does, to bestow upon one class of citizens the power to sell liquors and debarring all others; that it places arbitrary powers in the hands of political commissianers, who are often dispensing licenses to the unworthy, and refusing to grant licenses to others more efficient and honorable.

Resolved, That intemperate legislation is as pernicious in its effects on the community as other species of intemperance; that the history of legislation in this State upon the liquor question, shows enactments so repugnant to public sentiment that they have been productive of strife, embittered feeling and much unjust, oppressive litigation, of which the present excise law furnishes ample illustration.

Resolved, That all excess in the use of all intoxicating drinks should be deplored and condemned, and is an offence which should be punished, but it does not thence result that the moderate use of liquors violates any precept, human or divine, nor that the innocent should be ind scriminately punished, with the guilty. The benign gifts of the Creator may, indeed, be all abused; but that does not furnish any reason for denouncing the gifts themselves as a nuisance; that the inception of the abuse of intoxicating drinks is coeval with the age of Noah, yet neither when the israelites were afterwards under a theocracy and their laws were either written or dictated by the Almighty, was the temperate use of intoxicating liquors restricted or prohibited, nor was it forbidden by our Saviour, nor by Paul, nor by any authority until we find the assumption among the dogmas of the fanaticism of our times.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate repeal of the present Excise law, or that it be so modified that citizens shall have the privilege to sell strong spirituous liquors and wines in any quantity, and that upon every application for license, the Board shall, at its discretion, *prorata*, charge a license fee of not less than $10 nor more than $30, and that the Legislature prescribe reasonable penalties for all violation or evasion of the laws.

Resolved, That we hereby strenuously protest against the proposed prohibitory amendment to our State Constitution as passed by concurrent resolution in the Legislature of last Winter, which amendment is to be submitted to the people of the State at the coming election, and that we shall not only use our influence to prevent the adoption of the same, but shall oppase any nominee for the Senate or Assembly who is not directly opposed to such constitutional amendment, but in favor of such modifications of the present Excise law as are in the foregoing resolutions indicated.

Resolved, That the prohibitory liquor law, as proposed by amending the Constitution, will, if passed by a vote of the people at the coming election, be ruinous to distillers and brewers, masters, growers of and dealers in hops, barley, rye, corn and other grains, inflict deep distress on the farmers, irreparable injury on the carrying trade, depress the trade of merchants, cut down the wages of the mechanic, throw thousands out of employment and strike a death blow at the general business of the community.

Resolved, That a prohibitory law has been condemned by our Courts as incompatible with the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, because it denied trial by jury, and allowed summary seizures, and searches, and confiscations, and as it can only be made to comport with the cancelling the safeguard of personal liberty to the citizens, we condemn it. We prefer the Constitution as it is, to any experimental change which excited fanaticism or spurious philanthropy may desire.

Resolved, That we invoke our friends, and all those interested in the preservation of constitutional liberty, to be on their guard, watch the Senate, have an eye in the Assembly. It is in the hour of civil commotion, and of national calamity, that liberty is most in danger from the secret devices of its false friends.

After an address by GILBERT J. BIDER, the resolutions were adopted unanimously, amidst loud applause.

The following was announced as the State Executive Committee:

EZRA DOWNER, Syracuse, member from the State at large.

1. P. W. Engs, John H. Williams.
2. Patrick McGuire, Gilbert Bieber.
3. John Tracy, Fred'k. Vine.
4. Jas. Marvine, L. Clark.
5. Thos. D. Green, Samuel Maltby.
6. Chas. A. Kohler, O. A. Fuller.
7. Jerry Cronul, G. O. Weed.
8. Peter B. Bradt, Stephen A. Wilson.

On motion of Mr. CALDWELL, the proceedings were ordered to be published in pamphlet form.

Mr. MCQUADE, of Utica, spoke in favor of a union of the liquor-dealers, irrespective of politics, and moved the State Committee be instructed to authorize the calling of County Conventions, which shall be pledged to support for the Senate and Assembly and such other candidates as will pledge themselves to oppose the constitutional amendment, and to support a repeal of the present Excise Law. Adopted.

Mr. TOWNE moved a resolution requesting delegates from the several counties, to organize County and District Committees, for the purpose of carrying out and completing the State organization of liquor-dealers. Adopted.

After votes of thanks to the officers and proprietors of the Forbes House, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Acceptance of the Nominees on the People's Ticket.

The Committee of the People's Union Convention, in answer to letters addressed to the several candidates, have received the following replies:

Owing, doubtless, to his absence from home, the Committee have not yet received a reply from Mr. DICKINSON.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

CORTLAND, Sept. 18, 1861.

Messrs. Noah Davis, Jr., Wm. Duer, Hiram Perry, Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, informing me "that the Convention held at Syracuse, on the 10th inst., representing the people of the State, independently of all party ties," had unanimously nominated me as a candidate for the office of Secretary of State, is received.

To be thus honored by a Convention, large in numbers, and coming directly from the people of this great Commonwealth, to give utterance to their devotion to our imperiled Government, and not to serve the behests of party, fills me with the profoundest gratitude.

It was cheering to behold the unanimity of purpose that actuated both Conventions, on the 10th and 11th insts., to hush party strife, and unite in a willing and vigorous support of the Administration, to deliver the country from threatened destruction.

All felt that the partisan must be dropped, until the flames that now enwrap the fabric of the Constitution are extinguished.

In a crisis like this, to be the candidate of the people, for the exalted office named, is an honor not to be refused. Very truly yours,

HORATIO BALLARD.

THE COMPTROLLER.

ELMIRA, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1861.

Messrs. Noah Davis, Jr., Wm. Duer and Hiram Perry, Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., informing me of my nomination for the office of Comptroller, by the Convention held at Syracuse, on the 10th inst., "representing the people of the State, independently of all party ties," and requesting my assent to the use of my name as the People's Candidate for that office. Obeying as I most heartily do, the same impulse which, in this day of our country's trial, and great peril, is causing all good men, without regard to party interests, to rally around our national flag with a determination to defend it to the last extremity; and, approving entirely of the declaration made by the Convention—a copy of which accompanies your letter—I cheerfully accept the nomination thus tendered me.

Allow me to express to you, and through you to the Convention, my grateful acknowledgments for the unsought and unexpected honor of being selected for a position so important and responsible, by a body of men so large, so respectable, and so earnest in its noble and patriotic purpose.

With high regard for each of you individually, I am yours, very truly. LUCIUS ROBINSON.

THE STATE TREASURER.

To Hon. Noah Davis, Jr. William Duer and Hiram Perry:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 16th inst., officially informing me of my nomination for the office of State Treasurer by the Convention which assembled at Syracuse on the 10th inst., came duly to hand.

In acknowledging the receipt of your very flattering notice, permit me to say, that I recognize in my nomination to that high and important office, a great compliment to my native county, as well as to myself, and that I should be unmindful of my many obligations to that country which has conferred on me repeated honor, and untrue to its interests were I to decline a nomination so unanimously tendered.

I cordially embrace the high-toned, liberal and patriotic sentiments embodied in the platform adopted by the Convention, and pledge myself to stand by it, and upon it, until the last traitor, armed or unarmed, shall have received the punishment due to his infamy; until the American flag shall have been honored by every rebel, whether upon the land or the sea; until the Constitution shall have been enforced, and the laws cheerfully obeyed, and corruption in high places—both State and General Government—shall have received the long-delayed but well-earned chastisement which its numerous offences merit.

Gentlemen, I accept the nomination, and sincerely thank you, and through you the Convention, for the honor conferred, and permit me, in closing, to assure you that should I be elected, you will find me ready and willing at all times, and under all circumstances, to do my duty. I am, Sirs, your humble and very obedient servant, WM. B. LEWIS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF BUFFALO, Sept. 24, 1861.

Messrs. Davis, Duer and Perry, Committee of People's Convention:

GENTLEMEN: Absence from the city has prevented au earlier answer to your courteous note of the 16th inst., which informs me that I have been nominated for the office of Canal Commissioner, by a Convention which assembled at Syracuse on the 10th inst., representing the people of the State of New-York.

The declarations of the People's Convention are such as meet my hearty approbation and approval. I know of no other method by which the people of the State could so decidedly express their sentiments in relation to the present rebellion, their devotion and loyalty to the Government, and their desire for a firm and vigorous prosecution of the war.

I accept the nomination, and, if elected, will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office in such a manner as will merit the confidence reposed in me by the People's Convention. I am, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1861.

To Hon. Noah Davis, Jr., William Duer, Hiram Perry, Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note announcing the nomination of myself for the situation of Canal Commissioner for the short term, by "the Convention held at Syracuse on the 10th inst., representing the people of the State independently of all party ties," and thank you for the kind and cordial manner in which you convey the wishes of the Convention, as well as your own, for my success.

In accord in every sentiment expressed in the "declaration of the People's Convention," made at Syracuse; especially in its devotion to the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States, and of their perpetual Union; with the ardent hope that the Government will receive the vigorous and united support of the people in suppressing the unnatural rebellion that now distracts our country, and in restoring to us an honorable and permanent peace.

To be unanimously nominated by a body of citizens, composed of all political parties, whose devotion to the great interests of our common country absorbed all party considerations, is an honor that forbids my declining the nomination.

Very respectfully yours, F. A. TALLMADGE.

STATE ENGINEER.

DIVISION ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 20, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor, notifying me of my nomination by the "People's Convention," assembled at Syracuse, on the 10th inst., for the office of State Engineer and Surveyor, has been received.

I hereby accept the nomination thus tendered, and affirm my hearty approval of the sentiments and purposes avowed in the declarations adopted by said Convention.

Please accept, in behalf of the "People's Convention," my thanks for the signal honor they have conferred upon me. Yours, truly, W. B. TAYLOR.

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

KINGSTON, Monday, Sept. 23, 1861.

To Hon. Noah Davis, Jr., William Duer and Hiram Perry, Esq., Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter notifying me that I was unanimously nominated for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, "by the Convention held at Syracuse, on the 10th inst., representing the people of the State, independently of all party ties," was received at this place while I was engaged in holding the Circuit Court at Albany.

I accept the nomination with a deep sense of the honor conferred, and of the great responsibility I shall be called on to assume in the event of my election. Emanating, however, as it does, from "the representatives of the people of the State of New-York, in convention assembled, discarding all political divisions, waiving, for the present, all party platforms, creeds and traditions, and animated only by the patriotic spirit that glows in the popular heart," the mere fact that I have been deemed worthy a place on a ticket framed to enable the people "to give expression at the approaching election to their devotion and loyalty to the Government," and in whose behalf "the cordial and united support of all loyal citizens of the State" is invoked, would be sufficient in itself to excite the most grateful feeling.

At this juncture, when the Constitution and laws are violated, the Union of the States jeoparded, and the integrity and existence of the National Government imperilled by armed traitors; and when even in our own midst may be found those in sympathy with, and giving "aid and comfort" to the rebels, it is full time that every loyal citizen should awake to the impending danger, and with fixed purpose, defend and maintain the National Union and Government at all hazard, and at whatever cost of blood and treasure. There can be no compromise with traitors, armed and banded together to subvert the Government, and there can be no permanent peace but that secured by a forcible and utter extinction of the rebellion. When this shall have been accomplished, the authority of the Government vindicated, and armed traitors either meet the penalty due to their crimes, or laying down their arms, and submitting to the Government, receive such mercy as may be wisely granted to repentant rebels, the loyal and patriotic citizens will be absolved from duty, but not before; and then only will every loyal citizen be restored to, and protected in the enjoyment of all his rights and property. These were in substance the sentiments proclaimed by the Convention that assembled at Syracuse, on the 10th inst., untrammeled by party ties, and they have, as a citizen of this great Republic, and devotedly attached to what I have always regarded as the wisest and best form of government ever devised by man, my most cordial and hearty assent.

With the expression of my thanks for the kind terms in which you communicate to me the action of the Convention, and with assurances of my great respect for you individually, I am,

Yours, truly, WM. B. WRIGHT.

INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.

FORDHAM, Westchester Co., Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1861.

Messrs. Noah Davis, Jr., Wm. Duer, Hiram Perry:

GENTLEMEN: I have been favored with your letter of Sept. 26, on behalf of the People's Union State Convention, informing me of my nomination by the Convention for the office of Inspector of State Prisons.

I accept the nomination, and approve of the declaration of principles accompanying it.

It is proper that I should add, that while not ambitious of political preferment, yet that I highly appreciate the unsought honor conferred by the Convention; and, in case of my election, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office for the best interests of the community.

I thank you for the kindly terms of your communication, and remain your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A VERY FREE LIVER.—HUGH POWDERLY, a grocer, at No. 71 West Twenty-fifth-street, whose lugubrious looks expressed more plainly than his speech the troubled condition of his mind, appeared before Justice CONNOLLY on Monday, and complained that he had been swindled by a young colored man named JOHN CAJAY. He exhibited a letter which the accused had given to him, purporting to have been written by Capt. LEANDER BUCK, of Company F, Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M. The document testified to the honesty, industry and worth of the accused representing him as having been in the Captain's employment while the regiment was on its three months' campaign in Virginia, and asking that he might be furnished with groceries for his needy family, which would certainly be paid for as soon as he received his pay from the Government. The grocer having a kind heart, without hesitation, complied with the request, permitting CAJAY to run up a bill at various times, for the following choice selection: A peck of potatoes, valued at 16 cents; three pounds of ham, 39 cents; one pound of sugar, 8 cents, two heads of cabbage, 8 cents; two loaves of bread, 10 cents and a pint of brandy 12 cents; a quart of beer, 3 cents; more bread, 5 cents; an ounce of black tea, 3 cents, and two tallow candles, 4 cents; more brandy and beer, sandwitched between two ounces of starch and a couple of pecks of hard coal; also, some butter, and bread to spread it upon; two pounds of meat, and another pint of brandy to assist in its deglutition—the aggregate amount reaching $2 36. The grocer learned, after this assortment of luxuries had passed from his hands beyond hope of recovery, that Capt. BUCK's name to the letter was forged. He therefore caused the arrest of the epicurean deceiver, who was committed to prison for trial.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on Monday at the boarding-house, No. 153 Bleecker-street, upon the body of JOSEPHINE STEWART, a native of Albany, aged 18 years, who poisoned herself on Sunday evening by taking strychnine. MRS. ELIZA OAKLEY, the mother of the deceased, testified that her daughter was married five years since, when she was but 13 years of age, and her condition afterwards was not very happy. Two years since she was divorced, and her health recently had been poor. On Sunday, she seemed more than ordinarily cheerful, and as late as 6 o'clock in the evening she was chatting gaily with her sisters at the front door of the house. Suddenly she asked to be excused, and retired to her room. Half an hour afterwards the cook was sent to summon her to tea, and found her lying upon the floor, convulsed with pain. Dr. J. C. FORRESTER was immediately sent for, and was told by the family that she had taken arsenic. He administered the proper antidote, but was not satisfied from the symptoms that arsenic had been taken. Some time afterwards, upon being repeatedly questioned, she said that she had taken strychnine, and that the bottle containing the remainder of it was in her pocket. She refused, however, to state of whom she had procured it. It was then too late to help her, and her death soon resulted. She had never been heard to threaten self-destruction.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CATTLE STEALING IN BROOKLYN.—Out in that part of Brooklyn bordering on old Bedford, a portion of the city somewhat rural, there is a lot of vagabond, half-grown boys that go the rounds about once a week and steal all the cows that they can find feeding outside of the lots and now and then letting out cows on the sly, in order to steal them. These cows are pounded, and the owners have to pay a fee, part of which goes to the young thieves, who claim to have found them as strays. This trick of cow-stealing is now a trade, and in the locality we speak of, the weekly haul is from thirty to forty cows—which have been regularly stolen about once a week all Summer. In the rear of the Ninth Ward Police Station, is a public place, partly inclosed, forming it into a lane, in which these stolen cattle are unlawfully pounded, apparently under the protection of the officials there. This is a crying nuisance to the neighborhood. One of the editors of the TIMES occupies a residence opening upon this lane, and a morning or two since, as his little daughter, aged about eight years, was returning from the grocer's with a loaf of bread, some half-dozen of these young thieves came rushing in upon her heels a herd of over 30 cows, in full trot. It was only by clambering up a fence in her fright, and tumbling headlong into a lot in the rear of the Police Station, that she escaped being trodden to death by the dashing beasts.

Some time afterward, the gentleman came out, and finding the public place in front of his gate still blocked up by these cattle, preventing egress to his family, he commenced with stones and sticks to drive them away, rebuking the boys for blocking the highway with stolen property, when a policeman came out from the station-house and stopped him, threatening "to arrest him," and telling him he would "get into difficulty if he interfered with the boys," and that he "had no more right to the street in front of his house than any one else had." And so the gentleman had to come to the City, leaving his family perfectly barricaded within their gates by unlawfully-pounded, stolen cattle. The fellow who thus *protected* instead of arresting these young villains is called LEACH, and claims to be a sergeant of police. Is the receiver better than the thief?

A few questions are here propounded. Is it lawful to make the Ninth Ward Police Station a "fence-house" for stolen cattle? Do those officials who protect the young cow thieves share the profits of their stealing and pounding of live stock? Had not the families who have, all Summer, been robbed by these vagabond boys, under the protection of Ninth Ward Police Station, better lay their cases at once before Mayor KALBFLEISCH? The gentleman who was outraged in the manner above described has commenced the exposure by going to the Mayor. Let others who have suffered follow up the work, till the Mayor has purged that Station-house of all who sympathize with thieves and share their plunder.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held Monday night, when considerable business, most of which was of no general interest, was transacted. The polling places for the different Wards were agreed upon, and Inspectors were appointed to fill all known vacancies. Under the special order, the report of the Special Committee on the Volunteer Fund was taken up, and the resolution attached, ordering the bills audited by the Committee to be paid, was adopted, and the rejected bills, and those cut down, were referred back to the Committee for further examination and report. The Board adjourned for one week.

POLITICAL.—A Committee, claiming to be the original Union organization, met Monday evening at Montague Hall, and appointed a Committee to make nominations for the various offices to be filled in the County at the ensuing election. They do not like the People's ticket.

Army Shoes—Mistaken Economy in Leather.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the present time, with very large Army expenditures, and some doubt as to how the money is to be raised, every economy should be practiced consistent with utility. One important saving may be made in introducing hemlock tanned leather instead of oak tanned, for all purposes of shoes, harness, and military equipments.

Oak leather is twenty-five per cent. higher than hemlock, and from its scarcity, likely to advance much more. A pair of shoes made from oak, and sewed, will cost the Government two to two and a quarter dollars, while the same shoe made from hemlock, and pegged, would cost a dollar to a dollar and a quarter. Few will assert that an oak shoe will do more service than a hemlock one. It is said to be more easy and pliable to the feet. This I doubt. Let hemlock shoes be made of the regular Army pattern, with broad soles, and not too heavy uppers, and the uppers made soft and pliable with plenty of oil, and if pegged, have a lining placed inside, and it will be quite as easy as an oak one, and quite as durable.

As regards military equipments, what does it matter whether the inside of a belt, cartridge-box or harness, is red or white? It is never seen. Every one that knows anything about it will vouch that the one is quite as tough and durable as the other. It is well known to those engaged in the trade, that large quantities of hemlock leather are bought up, and go through a whitening process, (partly by acid, which weakens the fibre of the leather, and injures it,) and is used on Government work as oak, thus making a saving to the dishonest contractor of some seven cents per pound. It is also well known that a large portion of the shoes are made with leather of mixed tannages, about three-quarters hemlock and one-quarter oak, and this every one engaged in the trade knows is just as good as if it was all oak, and would be just as good if it was all hemlock.

Let the Government try the experiment of having pegged hemlock shoes, made of the regular Army pattern, and stipulate that the uppers shall be made of plisse leather, and they will effect a saving of thirty to forty per cent. Let the harness and accoutrements be made of either hemlock or oak, as contractors prefer, and a large saving will be made, and equally serviceable articles procured.

Another saving might be made by doing away with middle-men. Purchases have been made by getting large orders from Government for shoes at about $2 25, the parties representing with the manufacturers at about $2 25 per pair, and this price leaving him a good living profit. Now, if the Commissary Department had good honest men to contract with the manufacturer, this profit might be saved to Government. It is well known also that large contracts in equipments have been awarded to irresponsible men, who have to share with contractors. A large profit might have been saved by trading with respectable manufacturers, who are quite as responsible.

Every day in every trade we hear of swindles perpetrated on the Government in furnishing supplies. In most cases, the impression is that some parties in the Commissary Department is a sharer in the swindle. I am disposed to think that this may not be so, and that it is rather a want of knowledge, and misrepresentations of interested parties, that deceive the Department. Let those in the different departments of trade, that hear of such swindles, expose them through the newspapers; it will post up the Commissary Department, if honestly inclined; if not, it will post the Government, and to a certain extent check such operations. SWAMP.

SOMETHING REALLY USEFUL.—The man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is a public benefactor. So says philosophy. The man who gives to us a thousand lives which would otherwise be laid in the grave, is a still greater public benefactor. So says common sense. And such a man, to our judgment, is the inventor of the "Patent Rope Reel," which, as a fire engine, is conveyed to a conflagration, carefully gathers up whatever slack of the rope the inequalities of the ground and so on may occasion, and keeps it from tripping up and leading to a violent death any one who might accidentally step upon it. In descending a hill for distance, when an engine or hose carriage acquires an impetus that it is difficult to restrain, exceedingly cautious men often let go of the rope, especially when exhausted by a long run, lest their feet might catch in that portion of it which, slackened by the descent, drags upon the ground. To tread upon such is almost inevitable death, and to avoid treading on it is a feat of no small dexterity. Now, it is clear that if some simple apparatus were attached to the carriage on a run which would let out the rope when more was needed and promptly gather up the superfluity whenever it slacked, all danger would be avoided. But then it must be a self-operating apparatus, and one requiring no attention of the firemen at hand, who would have at that moment something else to think about. It must be something that would act instantly, effectively, and of itself. Just such an apparatus is the "Patent Rope Reel" in all respects, and firemen and others interested have now an opportunity to scrutinize its simplicity and effectiveness with ease, since its inventors, Messrs. SCHUYLER & ROCKWELL, have placed it upon the Marion Hook and Ladder No. 13, the house of which is in Third-street, near Avenue D, for public inspection. Many of the members of the Fire Department have already examined it, and they express their satisfaction in no measured terms. They are convinced that it will rescue many a human life, and that it is, on that account, a life-preserver of the first class, that no Fire Engine, Hose or Hook and Ladder Company can do without and manifest a proper regard for the security of its public-spirited associates. The "Patent Rope Reel" is, emphatically speaking, one of the great desiderata of the age.—*Sunday Times.*

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY's pills give tone, vigor and energy to the system when all other medicines fail. Only 25 cents per box.

Undershirts and Drawers,
SILK, BUCKSKIN, LAMB'S-WOOL, &c., all sizes,
At the old established stand,
No. 61 Nassau-st. PRICES LOW.
IRA PEREGO & SONS.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters. Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Another Important Victory.—The Ohio State Fair, held last week at Dayton, awarded the first premium to the Grover & Baker, over all other Sewing-Machines. The contest was spirited, and all the leading machines contended.

The Excellence of Gentlemen's Hats, manufactured by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st., has secured him an extensive patronage. His new Fall Styles, just issued, cannot fail to meet the approval of gentlemen of taste and judgment.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Depôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Reliable for color, unchangeableness, &c. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Imitable cutter of Hair and Whiskers at No. 1.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

MARRIED.

GREENE—BROWN.—In this City, on Monday evening, Sept. 30, by Rev. Jno. J. Elmendorf, Rector of the Church of Holy Innocents, Mr. WM. BERRIAN GREENE to Miss MARTHA E., youngest daughter of Major S. W. Brown, all of this City.

MICHELS—CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Henry Blanchard, HARRY W. MICHELS, of the above city, to Miss PHŒBE J. CARPENTER, daughter of George Carpenter, Esq., of Hudson, N. Y.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

SPENCER—WILDER.—In Catskill, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 49 and 51 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 29 West 20th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 29 West 20th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE [illegible] AND DAY SCHOOL,
[illegible]
[illegible] MONDAY, Sept. 16.

[illegible]
Manufacturer of [illegible] Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.
This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare it's graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 22 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.
TERMS—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.
NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 29 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 25 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

Wm. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D.,	Legrand Lockwood,
John Auchincloss,	George Opdyke,
Oscar Sumner,	Wm. C. Bunch,
William Allen,	John O. Tucker.

MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NO. 118 Pierrepoint-street, Brooklyn.—MRS. G. S. HARVEY wishes to inform those families who for many years have honored her with their confidence, that in addition to her usual classes for boys, she has opened a separate room for young gentlemen, under the instruction of a competent male teacher.
The pupils, of this class will enjoy all the advantages of private instruction in the general English branches, languages, etc., on moderate terms.
References, etc., to be had at her residence, No. 118 Pierrepoint-st., Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 20th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 800 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 686 Broadway; and at the School.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 19 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

A CLERGYMAN AND PROFESSIONAL teacher, in a pleasant village a few hours from New-York, will receive a few boys into his family, to educate and furnish a home. Circulars and information may be obtained, or an interview had, by inquiry at the office of Weeks & De Forest, No. 58 Wall-st., or by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FAMILY-INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 111 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, removed from No. 125 West 22d-st., to No. 145 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 16. A limited number of young ladies will be received as boarding pupils.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

GLEN COVE SEMINARY.—FAMILY BOARDing and day school, $25 per term of eleven weeks, for board, English branches and music; charges only from time of entrance. Circulars at No. 41 Grove-st., or address G. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, L. I.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHROP. School opens Sept. 10. $126 per annum for board. Send for circular.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 29th and 29th sts.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 5 West 21st-st.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 20th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S CLASS (FOR TWELVE young Ladies) reopens on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 106d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 307 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Principal.
A very select family school, receiving but thirty boarding pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.
Mr. F. RONDEL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.
Mme. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.
Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 15 EAST 21ST-ST.,
was reopened Sept. 16.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, N. Y.—Boarding School, with two departments, male and female, distinct in location and management. Winter session commences Oct. 21. Terms, $140 per annum. Circulars at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; or address JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

AT HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, LONG Island, the system is adapted to those who wish to practice economy, to excel in arithmetic, music, French or classics, to become public speakers, and who desire that accurate scholarship attained by means of short lessons and thorough drill.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, NORWALK, Conn.—Beautiful and healthy location, easy of access. Terms $140 per annum. Course of instruction thorough and practical. For further information address the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, WHOSE EDUcation is of the very best, desires to give lessons in French and piano music and singing at her residence. Terms very moderate. The most excellent City reference given. Apply from 4 to 6 to Mlle. DE B., 78 Houston-st.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS recently officiated as principal of an academy, desires a re-engagement, either in a school or family, or she would be willing to teach two or three hours a day in return for her board. She is a good mathematician, and is fully qualified to give instruction in the English branches, together with the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing. The best of references given and required. Address O. L. S., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

EUROPE, CUBA, &c.—TWO LADIES, FRENCH and English, experienced in teaching and travelling, and superior teachers of French, Italian, English, German, Spanish, music, and all the highest branches of education, wish to find pupils in this City as resident or visiting instructresses, or to go abroad as companions to ladies or invalids. Best of reference given and required. Address, one month, ROMA, Box No. 39 Post-office.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN IS DESIRous of meeting with a family about to leave for Havana or Italy, to be companion to a lady or young ladies, or to instruct children thoroughly in all its branches of education; the advertiser was educated in Paris as well as England. Address Miss M. A., at Mr. J. Terhune's, Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO SPEAKS FLUENTently the French (acquired in Paris,) German and English languages, wishes to take the entire charge of the education of one or two children; she also teaches music, drawing and the English branches. Address P. K., Madison-square Post-office, N. Y.

A TEACHER—IN A SELECT SCHOOL IN the country. Wanted, a young lady competent to teach Latin, French, music and drawing. Address, for three days, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 119 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY WHO has been educated in France, and has the best recommendations from this country, wishes to find a situation in a gentleman's family, either as resident or daily governess. Direct to F. M., No. 194 East Broadway, N. Y.

AS INSTRUCTRESS—A YOUNG LADY, wishing to go a short distance into the country, would instruct the children of a family in the English branches and French; references given and required. Address B. R., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY who has taught in some of the best families in and near the City, wishes the situation of visiting or resident governess. Apply at, or address TEACHER, No. 17 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER—MALE OR FEMALE, WISHING to teach 2½ hours daily, for board, washing, and a pleasant home, at an institution 20 miles from New-York, may address HOME, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing, in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

MR. JULIUS METZ INFORMS HIS PUpils, of New-York and Brooklyn, that he is ready to give instructions on the piano and singing. Apply at his residence, No. 389 State-st., Brooklyn, or of Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway.—A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.
In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., opens Saturday, Oct. 5.
Mme. DOSREUL FERRERO begs leave to inform her friends and patrons, that owing to the departure and temporary absence of her brother, Col. E. FERRERO, at the seat of war, he will be replaced in his professional duties by his mother, Mme. JACKSON FERRERO. Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES.—MR. CHARPENTIER RUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the families who may be desirous of forming classes at their residences, to leave their name and address, as soon as possible, at No. 148 East 17th-st., where circulars can be obtained. Boarding-Schools attended to also.

SKIRT STEEL FOR SALE, AT NO. 389 Broadway, up stairs, by
BROOKLYN STEEL SPRING CO.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING between 8th and 12th sts., west of and near Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine well-furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, register, &c., to a single gentleman; no other boarders taken. Satisfactory references required. Address, with name, L. T. P., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let a suite of rooms on the second floor, hot and cold water, bath-room, etc., on the same floor; also back parlor. No other boarders taken; location desirable, convenient to cars and stages. Address Box No. 2,406, or apply at No. 199 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING A very desirable house, in 11th-st., near 5th-av., would let to a desirable party three rooms, consisting of a back and middle room, communicating with folding glass doors, together with a small hall room. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL PLEASANT FRONT rooms, having gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., can be had with board, on moderate terms, at No. 46 East 16th-st., next to Irving-place. Terms for two persons, $8 to $14 per week, according to room required. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A SECond-story front room, with hall-room adjoining, both handsomely furnished, in a private family, where a few select boarders are taken. The house has all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated on Murray Hill, No. 8 East 37th-st.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNfurnished; to those furnishing their rooms a liberal deduction; house with all the modern improvements; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged. Apply at No. 12 2d-av.

BOARDING.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or accommodations for a family without children; reference required. Apply at No. 166 2d-av.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st, near 5th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor to rent, with board, at No. 43 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References given and required.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARDING.—THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A small family, can obtain board in a private family, at No. 72 University-place; $7 per week each.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BOARD OR PARtial board for one or two gentlemen, in a strictly private English family, with all the home comforts. Location pleasant, Adelphi-st., near the Fulton-av. cars. Apply at No. 169 William-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st., on second floor; a front parlor and bedroom adjoining, if desired, for a gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; also, a single room. Five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES LOOKING for a home for the Winter may find good accommodations in a small family, convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, by applying at No. 107 Pineapple-st., near Fulton. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 54 West Warren-st. References required.

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY OCCUPYING A house larger than necessary for her own use, is desirous of obtaining two or three reliable persons as boarders, to whom she would endeavor to furnish the comforts of a quiet home. She would let the house to a small family who would board her own as compensation for the rent. The location is upon a car route, and about ten or fifteen minutes walk from the South, Fulton and Wall sts. Ferries. Apply at RICHARDSON'S Real Estate Office, No. 328 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or a small party of adult persons, can be accommodated with board for the Winter in a strictly private family. House and furniture modern and elegant. Location most desirable. None but responsible parties need apply, and those willing to pay liberally, need apply. The highest references can be given and will be required. Address A. C. C., Box No. 2,711 Post-office, New-York.

NO. 37 WEST THIRTIETH-STREET.—One or two select families, and two or three gentlemen of the first respectability, can be accommodated with suites or single rooms; also, a beautiful suite of parlors on the first floor, with private table, if required—in one of the most delightful locations, situated between Broadway and 5th-av. Table first-class. Reference exchanged.

A CARD.—HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AV., Broadway and 22d st. The spacious, elegant dining room added to this hotel being now in complete order, the proprietor is prepared to accommodate families and single gentlemen with board at table d'hote. Handsomely furnished suites of rooms, having all the modern conveniences, can be had on very moderate terms.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, FURNISHED rooms, (large and small connecting,) with board, in a well-kept house, with modern improvement, situated between Waverly-place and 34th-st. and the 3rd and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, J. E. T., Box No. 621 General Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING A NICE house, with all modern improvements, would let a large, handsome room, with full board, to two persons; price $8 per week. Also, a neat entry bedroom; price $3 with board, or $1 25 without. Location below 4th-st., west of Broadway. Address ROGERS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTments on the first floor, (including paintings, statuary, &c.,) consisting of parlor, dining-room, bedroom, conservatory, bath-room, and every modern convenience, with private table only, may be had at No. 140 5th-av. References exchanged.

A CARD TO BACHELORS.—SEVERAL well furnished rooms will be let to gentlemen, with full board. The accommodations are first-class, and would be desirable for a party of friends or a small club. Also, two or three gentlemen can have dinner only, if desired. No. 19 5th-av.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. The house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—A French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting-room and two bedrooms attached, to let together or separately, with or without board. House first-class. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Convenient to cars and stages.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—CONvenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, wife and child. Good table and rooms required. Terms not to exceed $55 per month. Address H., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, for three days. Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and one child, 4 years old, in a genteel private family, where there are no other boarders; location must be good, not above 20th-st. Address for two days, stating terms, which must be moderate, F. W. M., Broadway Post-office, No. 422¾ Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED gentleman; a single room and board, dinner about 2 o'clock, with a private family residing between third and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address X. Y. Z., stating terms, which must be moderate, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM AND alcove, furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife, $9 per week, small family, with additional room if required, proportionately low, in a private family, at No. 121 East 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A SINgle gentleman wishes a small room, with partial board, in a strictly private family; location near the Fulton Ferry preferred. Address T. V. Y., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH OR without partial board. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Family strictly private. Best of references given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR a young man, in some respectable private family, in the vicinity of Remsen-st.; a medium-sized room, with heat and gas; terms moderate; best of references given. Address W., Box No. 573 New-York Post-Office.

39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or for parties of single gentlemen. House first class. Dinner at six. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW gentlemen, or families, can be accommodated with pleasant furnished and unfurnished rooms with boardpat No. 221 State-st.; pleasant location; terms moderate.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia; situation desirable; five minutes of Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

BROOKLYN.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS for a family to let, with board. The house is pleasantly situated, convenient to either Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

AT NO. 22 EAST 14TH-ST.—HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Jenks. First-class parties can be accommodated with large and airy rooms with board. House renovated. Private baths. Dinner at 6.

TO LET WITH BOARD—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors in the first-class house No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References given and required.

BOARD AT NO. 47 ELEVENTH-ST., BEtween 5th-av. and University-place; a second-story front room suitable for a family. Also room for a single gentleman. References exchanged.

NO. 54 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—A pleasant suite of second-story front rooms to let, with board; also, a suite of rooms on the third floor. References exchanged.

NO. 153 PRINCE-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board; also furnished rooms to let.

A DESIRABLE ROOM MAY BE OBTAINED, with board, in a small family, by two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, where an agreeable home can be had, at 53 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A SUITE OF THREE VERY DESIRABLE rooms to let on the first floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 31 East 24th-st., corner of 4th-av.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Desirable rooms in suites for families; also single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can have a permanent home in a private family, on 34th-st. The best of references required. Address M. H. L., Box No. 387 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN FOR THE SIXTER.—A few persons can obtain board with delightful rooms, in Broadway, second door above the Monument. A competent instructress will attend to the education of children, if desired. Apply as above, or at No. 334 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., 3d story, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD, IN A PLEASANT home, in Columbia Co., N. Y., four miles back of Hudson. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LOAN.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.
Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book has this day been opened at the above office for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes to be issued in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand or five thousand dollars each, payable Aug. 19, 1864, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, such interest payable semi-annually, and represented by coupons, which may be detached and presented for payment separately from the Notes.
The above rate of interest pays two cents each day on every hundred dollars, and parties taking the Notes must pay accrued interest from the date of the Notes, Aug. 19, to the date of their subscription.
Subscriptions will be received during fifteen days from this date. MORRIS KETCHUM.
No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.
To facilitate the objects for which the above Agency has been established, we will receive from subscribers certified checks upon the Banks of this City and current bank notes, ourselves furnishing coin to the required amount.
We will also, if desired, send the certificates of deposit to Washington, obtain the Treasury Notes, and forward them to any given address. No charge will be made for the above services. KETCHUM, SON & CO.
Having been supplied by the Secretary of the Treasury, I am now prepared to furnish Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order, as required; and of the various denominations, immediately upon deposit therefor, in good and current funds. MORRIS KETCHUM.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Bu

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC SALE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED BONDED and unclaimed merchandise, having remained in the public store for more than one year, will be sold at public auction by A. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, at the store No. 37 New-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The goods may be viewed on examination on Saturday, Sept. 28, and on the morning of sale.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

1 case, No. 1, marked N. J. By the [illegible] from Liverpool.
1 case, No. 1, marked G. W. By the [illegible] Africa, from Liverpool.
1 case, No. 10, marked L., and a B, in [illegible]. By steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
1 case, marked M. between [illegible] By steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
1 case, marked A. T. Stewart. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.
1 case, marked M. Preston. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.
1 case, marked C. Grinnell. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.
1 case, No. 834, marked B. in a diamond before A B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
1 cask, No. 4, marked M. before A. J. W. in a diamond; with T. after. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.
1 case, No. 265, marked B. in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.
1 case, No. 646, marked B in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.
1 case. No. 3, marked D K over B. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.
1 case. No. 8, marked C T. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.
1 case. No. 296, marked C. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
1 case. No. 162, marked J L & Co. By the Saxon Prot, from Havre.
1 keg. No. 2½, marked J L & C in diamond. By the F. Gebhard, from Antwerp.
1 case. No. 34, marked N in a diamond and L. By the Mary Coe, from Rotterdam.
1 case. No. 2, marked B double triangle B. By the A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.
6 cases, marked B O in indented circle. By A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.
2 cases. Nos. 1,074, 1,075, marked A & Co. By the Flora, from Havre.
Packages, marked T. L. Arnold. By the Hermine, from Bremen.
Pagages, marked J. W. Herbert. By the Laura, from Bremen.
1 cask. No. 401, marked E E. By the Hammonia, from Hamburg.
2 bars, no mark. By the Calhoun, from Liverpool.
1 case. No. 2, marked J B L. By the Ariel, from Havre.
2 packages, marked A. F. Kingsbury. By the Bavaria, from Hamburg.
1 box, no mark. By the Borgund.
1 case. No. 927, marked line over S in triangle. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.
1 case. No. 910, marked L Z. By the North America, from Hamburg.
1 case. No. 142, marked P C. By the Saxonia, from Hamburg.
1 case. No. 202, marked L B. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.
1 cask, marked O L over A B. By the Neptune, from Liverpool.
5 cases. No. 1-5, marked B in a diamond. By the Ringleader, from Monrovia.
1 packages, no mark. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.
1 package, marked B. F. By the Parana, from Buenos Ayres.
1 package, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
1 bedstead, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
6 boxes, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
9 rolls, marked J. L. By the Centra America, from Cardenas.
1 box, marked J. S. Wilson. By the E. N. Boy, from Monrovia.
1 box, marked Gould & Hoadley. By the Henrietta.
1 package, marked S. & Ben Coppie. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.
1 case. No. 1, marked G. A. By the Simoda.
1 package, marked R. E. B. By the Asia, from Liverpool.
1 case. No. 162, marked J L & Co. By the Saxon Prot, from Havre.
1 keg. No. 2¾, marked J L & C in diamond. By the F. Gebhard, from Antwerp.
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1 box, marked Gould & Hoadley. By the Henrietta.
1 package, marked S. & Ben Coppie. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.
1 case. No. 1, marked G. A. By the Simoda.
1 package, marked R. E. B. By the Asia, from Liverpool.
4 cases, marked G. C. with F. underneath. By the Carlotta, from Bordeaux.
1 case. No. 4444, marked B. in a diamond and G. after. By the Jamestown, from Liverpool.
1 cask, marked L. in a diamond, J. H. T. underneath. By the Rhine, from London.
1 case. No. 204, marked W. B., with A. underneath. By the Revenue, from Antwerp.
3 bags, marked C. J. By the Robena, from London.
1 bag, marked A. T. By the Costa Rica, from Aspinwall.
1 case, marked J. Young. By the John Bright, from Liverpool.
10 bars, marked N. E. S. By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.
3 barrels, no mark. By the Henry, from Liverpool.
1 keg. No. 16, marked L. By the Wakano, from Rotterdam.
Package, marked E. Cushman. By the Tropic, from Singapore.
3 cases. Nos. 330-332, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Rocklight, from Liverpool.
1 case, No. 3,427, marked B. F. and N. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.
1 case, No. 3,424, marked B. M. By the Alice, from Havre.
1 case, No. 3,426, Marked B. G. and I. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.
2 casks, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.
1 box, marked S. B. Player. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.
1 case, No. 339, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Ironsides, from Liverpool.
1 box, marked D. M. C. By the J. Badger, Bombay.
1 case, marked W. N. By the Charlotto, from Liverpool.
2 bars, marked Red. By the Constitution, from Liverpool.
1 trunk, no mark. By the Mecosta, from Nuevitas.
1 case, No. 1, marked J. N. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.
1 cask, No. 80, marked K. and B. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.
8 barrels, marked W. Wood. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.
2 barrels, no mark. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.
1 bale. No. 873, marked Cheva-M. By the Hier, from Buenos Ayres.
1 trunk, no mark. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.
1 case marked A. H. Rosenbaum. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.
1 case. No. 4, marked A H. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.
1 case. No. 1, marked C B. By the Ariel, from Havre.
2 casks, marked J. B. Bond. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.
1 case. No. 4, marked L L. By the Milo, from Leghorn.
1 package, marked P in a diamond. By the Tenasserim, from Hong Kong.
1 case. No. 60, marked W H. By the Harbinger, from Hong Kong.
1 keg. No. 98, marked D. By the Amazon, from London.
1 cask. No. 6, marked T in a diamond. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
1 case. No. 1, marked A B. By the Petrie, from Hamburg.
1 case. No. 103 marked B and C. By the Arago, from Havre.
1 bale. No. 12, marked P P. By the Ophe, from Leghorn.
1 bale. No. 146, marked W before P in diamond with P B after. By Antarctic, from Liverpool.
1 cask. No. 286, marked H B. By the American Congress, from London.
1 cask. No. 10, marked J P. By the Sparkbrook, from Liverpool.
1 package, marked G and C, with F beneath. By the Carlotta.
1 box, No. 7, marked A, with T beneath. By the Tosca Helena, from Amsterdam.
1 bale. No. 3, marked J C in a diamond. By the Don Quixote, from Canton.
2 bales, no mark. By the Bram, from Hong Kong.
1 case. marked RJ-OO. By the J. T. Mills, from Bremen.
1 case, No. 2,529, marked CH. By the Eckard, from Havre
1 basket, marked W. By the S. Sprague, from Bremen.
1 case, No. 14, marked WPW. By the Wild Pigeon, rom Valparaiso.
1 bales, marked G and C, with F beneath. By the Carlotta.
1 box, marked A. By the Helene, from Bremen.
1 bundle, no mark. By the T. B. Berard, from Havre.
1 package, no mark. By the A. L, from Smyrna.
1 case, No. 5, marked T. D. R. By the J. C. Jones, from Rotterdam.
1 case, marked T. W. Hunt, By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.
1 basket, No. 275, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Havre.
1 basket, No. 400, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Liverpool.
1 box, No. 232, marked B. By the Alexandrine, from Bremen.
3 bales, Nos. 25, 70, 120. Marked M. B. P. By the W. S. Lindsay, from Cronstadt.
1 box marked A. B. By the D. Campbell from Liverpool.
1 box, marked F. By the D. Campbell from Liverpool.
1 box, marked C. D. By the Loisianna, from Bremen.
1 cask. No. 18, marked C. F. H. By the A. Adams, from Liverpool.
1 barrel, marked N. B. By the Arabella, from Aspinwall.
1 keg. No. 1-6, marked H. H. By the Ouisburg, from Rotterdam.
1 keg. No. ½, marked H. H. By the Ouisburgh, from Rotterdam.
1 box, no mark. By the Borgund, from Marseilles.
1 box, marked G. C. T. By Sea Duck, from Malaga.
1 box, marked W. E. S. and A. under. By the Sea Duck, from Malaga.
1 case. No. 233, marked R. & S. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
1 bale. No. 1, marked D. in a diamond. By the Invincible, from Macao.
1 case. No. 107, marked S. over M. By the Etna, from Liverpool.
1 case. No. 10, marked J. A. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.
2, marked S. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.
1 case. No. 3,594, marked line over F in triangle. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.
1 case No. 89, marked K. By the Orpheus, from Bremen.
Twenty boxes, marked N over P. By the Laconia, from Rotterdam.
Ten baskets, marked N. By the Laconia, from Rotterdam.
1 case. Marked A, No. 606. By the F. Secor, from Liverpool.
1 case. No. 3,479, marked B B K with P under. By the Mercury, from Havre.
1 case. No. 3,478, marked B B over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
1 case. No. 3,475, marked B W E over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
1 case. No. 3,476, marked B Z & J over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
1 case. No. 3,474, marked B W W over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
1 case. No. 3,450, marked B A M over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
1 case. No. 3,483, marked do. By the Mercury, from Havre.
1 case. No. 3,458, marked B A over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
1 case. No. 3,472, marked B W G over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
1 case. No. 3,451, marked B A N over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
1 case. No. 90, marked V P. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.
1 case. No. 8, marked B S C over N Y. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.
1 case. No. 1,140, marked B I. By the Daniel Webster, from Liverpool.
1 case. No. 88, marked P M. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.
1 keg. No. 7, marked S & M. By the Lapcnia, from Rotterdam.
1 frame. No. 30, marked I. By the J. Daggett, from Glasgow.
1 bale, no mark. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.
1 case. No. 486, marked C. R over F. By the South Carolina, from Rotterdam.
1 case. No. 3,734, marked A G. By the Progress, from Havre.
1 cask. No. 112, marked B & Co. By the Amazon, from London.
1 package, marked J B R in a diamond. By the Aramingo, from Macoe.
Four casks. No. 1-4, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.
1 case. No. 5, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.
1 case. No. 4,196, marked H G. By the Ashburton, from Antwerp.
39 bags, marked R P C. By the Sea Lark, from Kingston.
1 case. No. 335, marked B in diamond and B. after. By the J. Bright, from Liverpool.
1 case. marked B B. By the David Brown, from Whampoa.
2 casks. No. 1-2, marked B. By the Fairfield, from Havre.
1 package. No. 1, marked D. By the Henry, from Antwerp.
2 bales, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.
1 box, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.
1 box, marked H. W. Demott. By the Surprise, from Shanghai.
1 case. No. 6, marked H. G. H. By the Bremen, from Bremen.
1 trunk, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
1 valise, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
1 iron tube, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
1 case, marked William Craig. By the Circassian, from Galway.
4 tubs, marked S. & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen
1 case, marked James Wallingford, Pittsburgh. By the Vigo, from Liverpool.
1 case, marked Brugiere & Duvivier. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.
1 case, marked V. Barsalo. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.
1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edingurgh, from Liverpool
1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
1 case, marked Stephen Pritchard. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.
3 packages, marked A. Holland. By he Prince Albert, from Galway.
1 trunk, no mark. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.
10 cases, Nos. 7-16, marked A B. By the Granada, from Havana.
3 cases, Nos. 58-60, marked C. & B. By the Granada, from Havana.
1 case, marked J before S in diamond. By the Granada, from Havana.
1 case, marked A. G. Marrad, care Wells, Fargo & Co. By the Granada, from Havana.
4 casks marked H. Chapman. By the Circassian, from Galway.
1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.
1 case, marked Smieton & Brown. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.
1 case, marked Edward Walker. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.
1 case. No. 395, marked K B. By the, New-York, from Bremen.
1 case. No. 1, marked L C. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
1 case, marked Robert Morris, Louisville, Ky. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
1 trunk, no mark. By the Fulton, from Havre.
1 case. No. 60, marked W & B. By the Fulton, from Havre.
1 case. marked Feguir & Co. By the Baltic, from aspinwall.
1 case. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, marked J D. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.
1 case, marked James Phelps. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.
1 package, marked M. C. Mamara. By the Arago, from Havre.
1 bale. No. 159, no mark. By the United Kingdom, from Glasgow.
2 cases. Nos. 540-541, marked S in H. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
1 case, marked W. A. Hearn. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
1 case. No. 211, marked S in a circle. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
4 cases. Nos. 409-412, marked line over in circle. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
118-127, marked line over H. in triangle, and M. under. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
1 bale. No. 10, marked N. W. By the New-York, from Bremen.
1 case, marked John Schmidt & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.
1 case. No. 6, marked S. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.
1 case. No. 90, marked G. E. over P. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
1 case, no mark. By the Weser, from Bremen.
1 bale. No. 1, marked F. & S. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.
1 cask, marked J. B. Bond. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.
725, 727, 730, marked X. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.
30 cases, Nos. 34,250-34,259, 34,280-34,299, marked XX. By the Arnold Boninger, from Rotterdam.
1 bundle, No. 15, marked C. P. By the Union, from Bremen.
12 cases, Nos. 1-12, marked T W B. By the Burmah, from Rotterdam.
1 case, marked Geo. Kamm. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.
1 case, marked M. J. S. Vorhis. By the Yorktown, from London.
1 barrel, marked R. Paul Akers. By the H. Shelton, from Palermo.
1 package, No. 5, marked R & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
1 package, marked Jonathan Bently. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
1 package, marked H. T. De Silver. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
1 package, marked Andrew Matthews. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
1 package, marked Mary Cock. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
1 package, marked A. Begoden. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
1 package, marked W. B. Massett. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
1 package, marked M. D. Ross. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
1 package, marked Gordon, Talbot & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
6781-6800, marked M. L. By be Mary, from Havre.
1 case. No. 204, marked F. By the Asia, from Liverpool.
1 case. No. 1, marked Foster over W. R. By the Progress, from Havre.
1 case. No. 162, marked E in diamond over L. By the Weser, from Bremen.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOLD AS BONDED GOODS:

11 casks. No. 21-31. Marked N I in a diamond. By the Mary Hyler, from Glasgow.
10¾ casks, marked R & E. By the Brothers, from Bordeaux.
1 cask. No. 907. Marked W J & Co. By the Plutarch, from Liverpool.
24 casks, marked J L & Co. over L two diamonds C. By the New York, from Glasgow.
3? cases. No. 1-37. Marked G M. By the Guissippina, from Genoa.
3 casks. No. 2. Marked D R. By the M. Elizabeth, from Bordeaux.
3 cases. No. 227-229. Marked B in a diamond W. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.
2 cases. No. 2-4. Marked E E. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.
4 casks. No. 345-348. Marked S G. By the Kelbanhouse, from Chicago.
1 case, marked J S over N Y. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
7 casks. Nos. 1,214, 1,218, 1,235, 1,243, 1,259, 1,261, 1,270. Marked W. B. By the Russell, from Havre.
1 bale. No. 4, marked H. M. within large M. By the Yorkshire, from Liverpool

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

KANSAS CITY RESERVE CORPS.

Serving with Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, Commanded by Col. Peabody.

Major A. T. Van Horn, severely wounded.
Co. B had 66 men in action.
Capt. William Millar, slightly wounded.
Private Hugh Connor, severely wounded.
Private William Cook, slightly wounded.
Private Thomas Hogan, severely wounded.
Private Patrick Powers, mortally wounded.
Private John G. Smiley, severely wounded.
Private Thomas Sullivan, severely wounded.
Private Patrick Whelan, severely wounded.
Private Ferdinand Carroll, missing in action.
Private Eagler, Hewry, missing in action.
Private Hogan, Owen, missing in action.
Private Moore, Havey, missing in action.
Private Brennan, John, missing in action.
Private Espinosa, Jose, missing in action.
Co. C had 60 men in action.
Commanded by Fred'k Blindler, Lieutenant.
Lieut. Henry Spears, slightly wounded.
Private ——, Cause slightly wounded.
Private —— Rooney, slightly wounded.
Private George Schriner, severely wounded.
Private Henry Weston, severely wounded.
Private Gustav Erkel, missing in action.

FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS CAVALRY, COL. MARSHAL COMMANDING.

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Day, wounded slightly.
Sergeant-Major John Warren, wounded slightly.
Capt. Burnap's Co.—*Killed*—J. R. Palmer. *Wounded*—Corporal Heaton Hill, severe; John F. Leland; Charles Wheeler; Wm. Berry, dangerous; John Russell; Charles Martin.
Capt. Fowler's Co.—*Killed*—Chas. White. *Wounded*—Sergt. Joseph W. Johnson, Sergt. A. P. Stephenson.
Capt. J. R. Smith's Co.—*Killed*—Geo. Davis; W. McDonald, musician. *Wounded*—First Sergt. G. G. Stearns, Commissary G. W. Bainbridge, Corporal Stephen Waterbury, M. V. Hotchkins, Geo. S. Mosher, Geo. N. Anderson. *Missing*—John S. Burt.
Capt. Funk Watzer's Co.—*Wounded*.—Michael Hampton, Corporal Geo. S. Dyer, Aaron Lee, Marcus Saylor, John Losh.
Capt. G. M. Mitchell's Co.—*Killed*.—Henry Nettle, Samuel G. Hannon. *Wounded*—Capt. Mitchell, slight; Nathan Noyes, Sergeant Wm. Conklin, Josiah Foster, A. J. Kennedy, Wm. Turney, W. W. Flint, George Shepherd.
Capt. McNatta's Co.—*Killed*.—Thos. Martin, Wm. Esborne. *Wounded*—Capt. McNatta, slight; James Brown, Henry Miller, W. H. Cutter, Corporal J. N. Pierson, Corporal Dodge, —— Beckwith, H. C. Carico, Abraham Ely.
T. J. Freeman's Co.—*Wounded*.—Fred. Mauff, Jno. W. Rider, severely; Tipton H. Todd.
Capt. Palmer's Co.—*Wounded*.—Lieut. Douglas, Sergeant Thomas, and perhaps one or two killed, and some others wounded.

Thus ended the siege of Lexington—one conducted with pertinacity and crowned with success. Of the defence I need scarcely speak in terms of eulogy, a plain statement of the circumstances carries its own conclusion to every mind. For seventy-two hours was a mere handful of men exposed, without cessation, to a literal shower of iron and leaden hail; and to this was added that still more terrible enemy, thirst. For forty-eight hours did the Union forces labor beneath a sweltering sun, grimy with powder, choked by sulphurous smoke, worn out by a labor to which the cooling shades of night brought no intermission, tortured by a terrible thirst, which was mocked by the turgid waters of the Missouri that flowed lazily along just beneath their eager eyes—out of provisions, out of ammunition, despairing of help, certain of ultimate extinction, they yet fought on, determined never to yield so long as there was a man left with strength to pull a trigger or drive a bayonet home to a traitor's throat. The gallant Mulligan was always where bullets and danger were thickest—leading now a desperate charge against a hempen breastwork—passing from trench to trench, encouraging the men to resistance—crying like a broken-hearted child when forced by stern necessity to yield up his command—and, last of all, groaning upon a sick-bed, to which he was driven by the workings of a gallant but sensitive soul over his great misfortunes.

In my own case I might relate some matters of interest, as showing the disposition, character, &c., of Southern men. During the first day, I was placed under strict guard—a man standing constantly over me, and never turning away his eyes, who, to prevent the escape of a not Herculean reporter, armed himself with a huge cavalry sabre, a pair of horse-pistols, a bowie-knife, and a Sharpe's rifle. This may seem ridiculous exaggeration, but is an actual fact—and in addition to this, my Cerberus constantly stood with his hand upon the cock of a pistol, ready to shoot me at the very first of my desperate efforts to escape. One fellow told me that I was a —— Union —— of a ——, and cocking a revolver, expressed an ardent desire to blow off the top of my head. Being told to "blow and be ——," he altered his intention, and with a staggering swagger, or a swaggering stagger, left me.

The first night I was forced to sleep standing, or on a floor covered a half-inch thick with mud and tobacco spittle, my consort in durance being a buck-negro of the blackest and woolliest description; and whether to stand up till I fell down with fatigue, or lie down till obliged to get up from disgust of mud, tobacco and nigger, was the question. I tried standing, and it was too fatiguing; I laid down, and dirt, nigger and cold made the recumbent undesirable, and I got up again;—and thus, between lying and standing, and possibly cursing, I awaited the drizzly dawn which ushered in Friday—the last day of the battle. Some of the guard had borrowed my coat, either with a view to examine the pockets or use it for a pillow; in either case he forgot to return it that night, and I shivered through the long hours of the night in my shirt-sleeves. I was also treated to a plenteous fast—having nothing to eat from 1 A. M. of Thursday till 2 P. M. of Friday.

Friday afternoon, however, my horizon brightened. I was asked out to supper at the house of a Confederate officer; I slept that night in his sheets, and from that time till Monday, I enjoyed a release upon *parole d'honneur*, and the hospitalities of his bed, board and bottle. So much as to myself.

The Southern soldiers are rather an interesting crowd. The officers are, almost all of them, gentlemen both by birth and education; but, as to the privates—the *hoi polloi*—I believe them the most inimitable burlesques upon gentlemen, soldiers, or anything else human, that ever was created. They thronged the streets in tumultuous drunken hordes—always mounted, armed with rifle or shot-gun and a bottle of whisky,—fellows ragged in clothing, redundant in swagger, copious in blasphemy, and beating in every respect, the most intensified conception of a dozen Bombastes Furiosos, mingled in one. Ignorant to the last degree, they affect a profound knowledge of the political affairs of the country, and the principles which underlie this gigantic war. Yet talk with fifty of them, and forty-nine will swear to you, with a preface of a half-hundred oaths, that the Abolitionists are waging this war to steal "our niggers." "*Our* niggers!" Take any thousand from the hordes that are howling on the track of the Nationals in Missouri, and who prate about "*our* niggers," and nine hundred and ninety-nine of them are too poor to buy even a baby, if full-grown niggers were selling at ten cents a dozen. I mean by this, the masses—the common soldiery—not the officers, who are, as I said before, generally gentlemen of wealth, intelligence and refinement.

All the big guns of the Confederates were there. I saw, among others, Gens. Slack, Price, Parsons, Rains, Hardee, Gov. Jackson, Gens. Harris, Green McGoffin, Capt. Emmet McDonald, Cols. Turner, Payne and Clay, and so on, *ad infinitum*. I had but a short view of Gen. Rains, and he at the time was reeling in his saddle, and making frantic efforts to discharge his revolver into the body of Col. Turner, with whom he had some slight altercation relative to a matter of no particular importance.

The "plunder" taken by the Secessionists was not large—the guns were not of the improved kind, the cannon inferior, the ammunition small in quantity. The specie taken from the bank was recovered minus some $15,000.

I might add many incidents of more or less interest relative to this fight—of deeds of self-denial and heroism that would do honor to the days and daring of knight-errantry—suffice it that the soldiers fought and suffered as *men* and *patriots*.

The treatment extended by the Confederate officers to the prisoners was humane, considerate and gentlemanly to the fullest extent; that in many cases offered by the privates to our men was brutal and shameful to an extent that would disgust the small humanity of a Hottentot. The officers' private horses were stolen, their trunks broken into, and every possible species of indignity and wrong offered them by the common soldiers of the Confederate Army.

It is not known when the officers will be exchanged. Permit me, in closing, the use of your columns to express my acknowledgments to Majors Sanery, Brady, Martin, and other Confederate officers, for very courteous treatment during my imprisonment.

GALWAY.

P. S.—Utica, Mo., Tuesday.—Maj. Marvin pre-sented me with a horse, Gen. Price with my liberty, and I reached here to-day, leaving Lexington yesterday. At the time of leaving, the city was quiet. This afternoon a runner reached here, and brings the news that the Nationals, under Gen. Fremont and others, in immense force, are closing in upon Lexington, and probably now secession is receiving the same iron and leaden coin which it had paid so liberally to our troops. I shall return there immediately, and hope to be able in my next to inform you that Lexington is again in possession of the United States.

I forgot to add that the loss of the Confederate forces is not known. Many of the soldiers fought on their "own hook," and, if killed, were buried, and were missed from no muster rolls. One officer told me that they lost nine, another sixty, a third said in killed and wounded that their loss would reach one thousand, and Col. Payn assured me that it was at the very lowest as large as that of the Nationals. My own opinion is that they lost not less than from two to three hundred.

AFFAIRS WEST OF LEXINGTON.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF GENS. STURGIS AND LANE—STURGIS GONE TO FORT LEAVENWORTH FOR ARTILLERY—EFFECT OF FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION, ETC.

Wyandotte, Kan., Sunday, Sept. 22, 1861.

There are many flying rumors here to-day, touching the condition of our forces between this point and Lexington, thirty-five miles below, on the south side of the Missouri River. Yesterday it was reported that Lexington was taken by Gen. Price, and our little Army there, under Major Peabody, badly cut to pieces. Certain it is, there has been some hard fighting there in the two or three days past, and Major Van Horn, the present Mayor of Kansas City, badly wounded, and some say killed.

Gen. Sturgis came back to Kansas City last evening. He marched towards Lexington the 19th, and sent forward a messenger to that point, with the number of his force on a small piece of paper, with instructions to swallow it if taken by the enemy. He was taken prisoner; but had no time to obey his orders to swallow. Gen. Sturgis, being on the north side of the river, marched forward to within seven miles of Lexington on the 20th, and saw the United States flag still flying there; but learning there was a force of 4,000 cavalry on that side, and having no artillery with his force of only 1,500, beat a hasty retreat for Liberty, ten miles below here, where the steamboat *Majors* was lying by his order. She is the only boat navigating these waters for the last month, between here and the St. Joseph Railroad. On arriving at Liberty yesterday and embarking on the *Majors*, the enemy were in sight. While I am writing, the *Majors* is passing up with Gen. Sturgis on board, *en route* to Fort Leavenworth for artillery to accompany his command.

Gen. Lane was at Harrisonville at last dates, moving towards Price's command. Col. Johnson, a brave man, of the Kansas Third, was killed in a skirmish at Harrisonville. This town is forty-five miles southeast of this, and is where Major Van Horn had a brush with the enemy in early August. Rumor says that Gen. Hunter is at the head of 12,000 men, either at Lexington or within a few miles of it.

Since Fremont's proclamation, there seems to have been a general uprising of the secesh over in Missouri. Whether they think this is to be a war for abolition, or to be a war of inhumanity, is not quite certain; but it is certain that there has been in a few days a great accession to their ranks in Western Missouri. Perhaps it is quite as well that we should know at once who are for us and who against us. Most of our people here approve of the directness and energy of the proclamation. Some medicine must be administered to cure this disease, which burns our railroad bridges, fires into trains and wantonly sacrifices human life.

It is said in Camp Union, Kansas City, that Price and McCulloch are together again, with an army of from 30,000 to 50,000 men in the vicinity of Lexington. As the wires are down, we depend upon rumor for the news.

Gen. Sturgis had a brush at Liberty on the 17th, losing 16 killed and 50 wounded; enemy's loss about 200. On the 20th the wounded were brought to Camp Union on the *Majors*. Fremont must send more troops to capture Price. QUILL.

THE LATE EXPLOIT AT PENSACOLA.

Effect upon the Rebels---Their Forces Augmented ---Numerous Desertions---Com. Mervine's Congratulations.

U. S. Steamer Rhode Island, Brooklyn Navy-yard, Monday, Sept. 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

It may relieve the anxiety of some hearts to learn that when this steamer left the *Colorado* on the 21st inst., all the men wounded in the late cutting-out expedition from that vessel, were doing well, and that hopes were entertained that all would eventually recover.

As an immediate result of that expedition, the rebel force was augmented the very next day, and we learned from a deserter that some two hundred of their troops had deserted to their homes. On the crew of the *Colorado* the effect was most happy, giving them confidence in themselves and in their officers, and teaching them the value of that discipline and training to which they have been most rigorously subjected. It will be a satisfaction to all on that vessel to find that the danger and daring of the exploit are rightly estimated at home.

On the Sunday following the attack, Flag-officer Mervine caused the following address to be read from the quarter-deck of the frigate, in the presence of the officers and men. It was received by lively demonstrations of satisfaction from the crew, which had to be repressed by the officers as being hardly consistent with the dignity of a man-of-war.

The Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico, is desirous of expressing, in some public manner, his appreciation of the conduct of the officers and men attached to his flag-ship, who were engaged in the attack on Pensacola Navy-yard, on the morning of the 14th inst.

It is by similar deeds of daring that the proud position of our Navy has been won, and a proof has now been given that there has been no degeneracy in the spirit of her sons since the days of Decatur, Morris and Hull.

The Commander-in-Chief laments that such signal success should have demanded the death of three brave men, and the sufferings of so many others.

He desires to express his personal sympathy with the wounded, and with the friends of the dead, and his assurance that a grateful country will not forget any of those who have given such undoubted proof of their devotion to her interests and her flag.

(Signed,) WM. MERVINE, Flag-Officer, Commanding Gulf Blockading Squadron.

United States Flag-Ship Colorado, Off Fort Pickens, Sept. 15, 1861.

THE NUMBER OF REBELS KILLED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

United States Frigate Colorada, Off Fort Pickens, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1861.

Under date of 14th inst., by steamer *Connecticut*, I sent an account, which you have doubtless received, of a boat expedition, under command of Lieut. John H. Russell, United States Navy, from this ship for the purpose of burning a schooner which the rebels were fitting out at the Pensacola Navy-yard for a privateer, &c. In that communication I spoke of several discharges, from our howitzers, at the rebel troops that began to rally upon the wharf as our boats were withdrawing from the burning vessel. At that time I could not speak positively of the effect of the "canister shot" from the boat howitzers. By news obtained from another deserter that came to Fort Pickens from the other side, last night; I learn that *thirty* were killed and a number more wounded. This corroborates the observations make by some of our officers the day after the burning affair. It was noticed from Santa Rosa Island—just opposite the Navy-yard—that some twenty-five or thirty men were carried on board a small steamer that came down from the town of Pensacola, to which place the steamer returned after receiving this freight. The men were carried in cots, and were, no doubt, the wounded, or a portion of them, who had received the benefits of the howitzer practice from our First and Second cutters on the night of the 13th. "W."

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Frankfort, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

At the afternoon session of the Senate yesterday, Senator Whittaker offered a resolution requesting John C. Breckinridge and Lazarus W. Powell to resign their seats as Senators in Congress, as they do not represent the will of the people, and if they decline to comply, the Senate of the United States is respectfully asked to investigate their conduct, and if found to be in opposition to the National Government, that they expel them from their seats. Passed—20 to 5, and sent to the House, which adjourned without action.

This morning they came up as unfinished business of the House, and a suspension of the rules to consider it was refused by a vote of 40 to 30.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention.

Renomination of Gov. Andrews—A Mixed Ticket.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

Worcester, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The Republican State Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning by Wm. Chaplin, Chairman of the State Committee.

The Convention was very fully attended.

Hon. H. L. Dawes was elected President, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Gov. Andrew was renominated by acclamation, only one voice in the negative.

A motion prevailed almost unanimously, referring the other nominations on the ticket to a Select Committee of two delegates from each Congressional District, which were appointed.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, which were unanimously adopted.

The resolutions declare in effect that the maintenance of the Constitution transcends any other question, and demands the life and property of all citizens; express a desire for a union of all the friends of the country against its pretended friends and open enemies; declare that no rights secured to loyal citizens shall be endangered, and disloyal citizens have no rights adverse to those who are loyal; approve the acts of the Administration; recognize the devotion of the volunteers; indorse the acts of Gov. Andrew; and recommend the exercise of great care in nominating subordinate officers.

Charles Sumner then addressed the Convention.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

Fellow-Citizens: In meeting my fellow-citizens of Massachusetts, who have come together on this occasion from all parts of the Commonwealts, I find myself in a familiar scene, but I feel that there has been a change. Yes! there has been a great change, and it is felt in our Convention.

We are no longer met, as so often in times past, for purposes of controversy, or to sustain our cause by argument. That hour has passed. Formerly I have exposed to you the atrocities of the Fugitive Slave bill; I have rejoiced to know that Freedom was national and Slavery sectional; I have striven to prevent the extension of Slavery into the territories; I have vindicated especially freedom in Kansas, assailed by slaveholding conspirators; I have exposed the tyrannical usurpation of the slave oligarchy, and I have dragged into day the whole vast intense barbarism of Slavery. But these topics have now passed into history, and are no longer of practical interest. They are not of to-day.

Let us rejoice that at least so much has been gained, and from the extent of our present trials let us take hope and courage for the future. Providence will be with the good cause in times to come as in times past. Others may despair; I do no. Others may see gloom; I can not. Others may hesitate; I will not. Already the country has been saved. Great as may seem to be its present peril, its peril was greater far while it was sinking year after year under the rule of Slavery. Often have I exclaimed in times past that our first great object wes the emancipation of the National Government, so that it should no longer be the slave of Slavery, ready to do its bidding in all things. But this victory has been won. It was won first by the ballot-box, when Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States; and it was won the second time by the cartridge-box, when, at the command of the President, the guns of Fort Sumter returned the fire of the rebel artillery. Such was the madness of Slavery that the first was not enough. Unhappily, the second was needed to complete the work.

The slave oligarchy, which, according to the vaunt of a Slaveholding Senator, has ruled the Republic for more than fifty years; which has stamped its degrading character upon the National forehead; which has entered into and possessed not only the politics, but the literature and even the religion of the country; which has embroiled us at home and given us a bad name abroad; which has wielded at will President, Cabinet, and even judicial tribunals; which has superseded public opinion by substituting its own immoral behests; which has appropriated to itself the offices and honors of the Republic; which has established Slavery as the single test and shiboleth of favor; which, after opening all our territories to this wrong, was already promising to renew the Slave-trade and all its unutterable woes; nay, more, which, in the instinct of that tyranny, through which it ruled, was beating down all the safeguards of human rights—freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, and security of person, and delivering the whole country to a rule whose vulgarity was second only to its madness; this slave oligarchy has been disloged from the National Government, nevermore to return. Thus far, at least, has emancipation prevailed. The greatest slave of all is free.

Surely, if at any moment we are disposed to be disheartened—if the Future is not always clear before us, we may find ample occasion for joy in the victory already won. Pillars, like those of Hercules, might fitly mark this progress.

Among the results of this victory is one which we may especially enjoy on this occasion. It is Slavery which has been the occasion of our party divisions, keeping men asunder who ought to act together. But with the expulsion of this disturbing influence, the occasion for our divisions has ceased. All patriots—all men who truly love their country—may now act together; no matter in what party combination they may have formerly appeared; no matter of what accent is the speech by which our present duties are declared; call them Democrats, Union men, natives or foreigners, what you will, are we not all engaged in a common cause? Nor will I claim as yet the highest praise for those with whom I am most intimately associated. I have read history too well not to remember that Hannibal, in his campaigns, relied less on his own Carthagenians than on his Spanish Infantry and Numidian horse.

The Government is assailed by a rebellion, without precedent in human history. Never before since Satan warred upon the Almighty has rebellion assumed such a front; and never before has it begun in such a cause; the rebels are numerous and powerful; and their cause is Slavery.

It is the very essence of rebellion to be audacious, unhesitating, unscrupulous. Rebellion sticks at nothing; least of all, will a rebellion which began in Slavery. It can be successfully encountered only by a vigor and energy which shall surpass its own. Patriotism surely is not less potent as a motive than treason. It must be invoked. By all the memories of your fathers, who founded this Republic and delivered to you the precious heritage; and by all the sentiments of gratitude for the good you have enjoyed beneath its protecting care, you are summoned to its defense. Defense, did I say? It is with mortification that I utter the word; but you all know the truth.

The rebel conspirators have set upon us, and now besiege the National Government. They besiege it at Washington, where are the President and his Cabinet, and the National archives. They besiege it at Fort Monroe on the Atlantic, at St. Louis on the Mississippi, and now they besiege it in Kentucky. Everywhere we are on the defensive. Strongholds have been wrested from us. Soldiers gathered under the folds of our National flag have been compelled to surrender. Citizens, whose only offence has been their loyalty, have been driven from their homes. Bridges have been burned. Railways have been disabled. Steamers and ships have been seized. The largest Navy-yard in the country has been appropriated. Commerce has been hunted on the sea, and property, wherever it can be reached, ruthlessly robbed or destroyed. Only within a few days we have read an order of one Buckner, a rebel commander in Kentucky, directing the destruction of a most important lock, by which Green River has been rendered navigable. Pardon me if I read this intercepted order. It is instructive, as showing the spirit with which this rebellion is waged:

Bowling-Green, Sept., 1861.

Mr. George W. Triplett:

My Dear Sir: Yours is received. Lock No. 1 must be destroyed. I rely upon our friends at Owenborough to do it. Not an hour must be lost. Its destruction is a great deal to me in crippling our adversary. Assemble our friends without delay in sufficient force to accomplish the object. One of the best ways is to open all the gates but one, and to dig down behind the wall at both gates; to put one or two kegs of powder bebind the wall, apply a slow match, and blow the wall into the lock. If possible, it should be done in such a way as to leave a strong current through the lock, which will empty the dam. Provide everything in advance. Do not fail. It is worth an effort. (Signed,) S. H. BUCKNER.

It is still doubtful if the work of destruction was accomplished according to this rebel order. But the spirit is here shown which would sweep away one of the most valuable of the internal improvements of Kentucky, a part of the pride and wealth of the State.

Then you ask in whose name all this has been done. The answer is easy. Not "in the name of God and the Continental Congress," as Ethan Allen summoned Ticonderoga; but "in the name of Slavery." Yes; in the name of Slavery has all this crime, destruction and ravage been perpetrated.

Look at the war as you will, and you will always see Slavery. Never were the words of the Roman orator more applicable; *Nullum facinus exstitit nisi per te; nullum flagitum siae te.* Slavery is its inspiration; its motive power; its end and aim. It is often said that the war will make an end of Slavery. This is probable. But it is surer still, that the overthrow of Slavery will at once make an end of the war.

If I am correct in this statement, which I believe is beyond question, then do reason, justice and policy all unite in declaring that the war must be brought to bear directly on the grand conspirator, and omnipresent enemy, which is Slavery. Not to do this, is to take upon ourselves, in the present contest, all the weakness of Slavery, while we leave to the rebels its boasted resources of military strength. Not to do this, is to squander life and treasure in a vain masquerade of battle, which can have no practical result.

Believe me, fellow-citizens, I know all the imagined difficulties and unquestioned responsibilities of this suggestion. But if you are in earnest, the difficulties will at once disappear, and the responsibilities are such as you will gladly bear. This is not the first time that a knot hard to untie has been cut by the sword; and we all knew that danger sees before the brave man. Believe that you can, and you can. The will only is needed. Courage now is the highest prudence.

It is not necessary even, according to a familiar phrase, to carry the war into Africa. It will be enough if we carry Africa into the war—in any form, any quantity, any way. The moment this is done, rebellion will begin its bad luck, and the Union will be secure forever.

History teaches by examples. The occasion does not allow me to show how completely this monitor points the way. I content myself with two instances of special mark—one from ancient Greece, and the other from ancient Rome.

The most fatal day for ancient Greece was the defeat at Chæronea, when Philip of Macedon triumphed over forces in which Demosthenes was enlisted as a soldier. Athens was thrown in consternation. Her great orator had ignobly fled. Another orator, second only to him, Isocrates, died suddenly on hearing the report of the battle. The Book of Fate seemed about to close, while Athens sunk to be a mere dependency of Philip. Then it was that another orator in the assembly of the people suddenly brought forward a proposition to emancipate the slaves. The royal Philip, already strong in his victory, trembled. King and conqueror, he was also statesman, and he saw well that such a proposition begun in Athens would shake all Greece even to his powerful throne, which the young Alexander was then preparing to mount. His triumphant course was at once arrested, and peace secured.

The other instance is in Roman history. You will find it in Plutarch's *Life of Caius Marius*. This experienced General, who in the civil conflicts of the time had been driven from Rome and found shelter in the ruins of Carthage, was able at last to effect a landing in Italy. Thus is the incident recorded:

"Marius, upon this news, determined to hasten He took with him some Marsian horse which he had levied in Africa, and a few others that were come to him from Italy, in all not amounting to above a thousand men, and with this handful began his voyage. He arrived at a port of Tuscany, called Telamon, *and as soon as he was landed proclaimed liberty to the slaves.* The name of Marius brought down numbers, the ablest of which he enlisted, and in a short time had a great army on foot, with which he filled forty ships."

Thus far Plutarch. It is needless to add that Marius found himself soon master of Rome.

These are historic instances. I do not adduce them that you should blindly follow them, but simply that you should see how in times past defeat has been stayed and victory won by a generous word for freedom. Men die and disappear; but the human family continues the same in passions and fears as when Philip was frightened back from Athens and when Marius was borne in triumph to Rome.

To these historic instances, let me add an admitted principle of the ancient Roman law. According to that law, the state of Slavery might be terminated in three different manners: first, by manumission; secondly, by way of reward to the slave; and thirdly, *by way of punishment to the master.* If the master had failed to be a good citizen, he was punished; so that at the same time he should suffer in property and others should gain what is more than property—freedom. But I do not cite even this principle of a time-honored jurisprudence for your government. I will not doubt that, in the unparalleled circumstances by which we are now encompassed, justice will be done.

Already the way is easy. A simple declaration that all men coming within the lines of the United States troops shall be regarded as freemen, will be in strict conformity to the Constitution, and also with precedents. The Constitution knows no man as a slave. It treats all within its jurisdiction as *persons*, while the exceptional provision for the rendition of *persons* held to service or labor, you will observe, is carefully confined to such as have escaped into another State. It is clear, therefore, that there can be no sanction under the Constitution for turning a camp into a slave-pen, or for turning military officers into slave-hunters. Let this plain construction be adopted, and then, as our lines advance, Freedom will be established, and our national flag in its march will wave with new glory.

A brave General, whom Massachusetts has given to the country—though commencing his career with prejudices derived from the Pro-Slavery school of politicians—has known how to see this question in its true light. I mean, of course, Gen. Butler. He has declared, in his letter to the Secretary of War, dated Fortress Monroe, 30th July, 1861, with reference to fugitive slaves, that it is his duty "to take the same cate of these men, women and children, houseless, homeless and unprovided for, as he would of the same number of men, women and children, who, for their attachment to the Union had been driven or allowed to flee from the Confederate States." These words are better for his reputation than a victory.

Another General, born in Kentucky and living and dying in the South—Major-Gen. Gaines, of the Army of the United States—laid down the same rule as long ago as 1838. It will be found in the documents of Congress. "The military officer," said he, "can enter into no judicial examination of the claim of one man to the lone and muscle of another as property. Nor could he, as a military officer, know what the laws of Florida were while engaged in maintaining the National Government by force of arms. In such case, he could only be guided by the laws of war; and whatever may be the laws of any State, they must yield to the safety of the National Government."

This proposition, though of seeming simplicity, would be of incalculable efficacy if honestly and sincerely enforced. Then would our camps become nurseries of freemen, and every common soldier would be a cham-breaker.

But there is another agency that may be invoked, which is at the same time under the Constitution, and above the Constitution; I mean martial law. It is under the Constitution, because it is distinctly recognized by the Supreme Court among the functions of our Government. It is above the Coustitution, because when set in motion, like necessity, it knows no other law. For the time it is law and Constitution. All other agensies, small and great, executive, legislative and even judicial, are absorbed in this transcendent triune power, which for the time declares its absolute will, while it holds alike the scales of justice and the sword of the executioner. The existence of this power nobody questions. If it has been rarely exercised in our country, and never on an extended scale, the power none the less has a fixed place in our political system. As well strike out the kindred law of self-defence, which belongs alike to States and individuals. Martial law is only one form of self-defence.

That this law might be employed against Slavery was first proclaimed in the House of Representatives by a Massachusetts statesman, who was a champion of freedom, John Quincy Adams. His authority is such that I content myself with placing the law under the sanction of his name, which becomes more authoritative when we consider the circumstances under which the doctrine was put forth, repeated, and then again vindicated.

It was as early as the 25th of May, 1836, that Mr. Adams first expounded what he called "The war power and treaty-making power of the Constitution." Then it was that he declared:

"From the instant that your slaveholding States become the theatre of war, civil, servile or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of Slavery in every way in which it can be interfered with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of the State burdened with Slavery to a foreign Power."

Again, on the 7th of June, 1841, after many years of reflection; and added experience in public life, he terrified slave-masters by showing that universal emancipation might be accomplished through this extraordinary power.

Afterward, on the 14th of April, 1842, for the third time he stated the doctrine in the House of Representatives, and challenged criticism or reply. I forbear to read the whole speech, though it is worthy of constant repetition. An extract will suffice:

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that the military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institeutions, Slavery among the rest. Under that state of things, so far from it being true that the States where Slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the Commander of the Army, has power to order the universal emancipation of slaves."

And then again he asks in words applicable to the present hour:

"If civil war come, if insurrection come, is this beleaguered capital, is this besieged Government, to see millions of its subjects in arms, and have no right to break the fetters which they are forging into swords? No! *The war power of the Government can sweep this institution into the Gulf.*

The representatives of Slavery fumed and raged at these words and at their venerable author; but nobody answered them. And they have stood ever since in the records of Congress, firm and impregnable as adamant.

In the protracted controversy which is now drawing to its close, Massachusetts has done much. She first gave the example of Universal Freedom within her borders; and ever since that early day she has borne a leading part in all efforts against Slavery. It is her children who have never failed in this cause, where anything was to be done, whether by word or deed. Massachusetts has for years borne the burthen of this discussion, and also the heavier burthen of obloquy, which has long rested upon all who pleaded for the slave. It is Massachusetts, who, with patriotic ardor, first leaped to the rescue when the Capital was menaced by Slavery, and by a happy coincidence on the 19th April of this year, consecrated herself anew by the blood of her children—thus being at the same time first to do and first to suffer. It was also a Massachusetts General who first in this conflict proclaimed that our camps could not contain a slave; and it was an illustrious Massachusetts statesman who first unfolded the beneficent principle by virtue of which, constitutionally, legally, and without excess of any kind, the President or a Commanding General may become more than a conqueror, even a liberator.

Massachusetts will be false to herself if she fails at this moment. And yet I would not be misunderstood. Feeling most profoundly that there is now an opportunity, such as rarely occurs in human annals, for incalculable good—seeing clearly that there is one spot, like the heel of Achilles, where this great rebellion may be wounded to death—I calmly deliver the whole question to the judgment of those on whom the responsibility rests, contenting myself with reminding you that there are times when not to act carries with it a greater responsibility than *to act*. It is enough for us to review the unquestioned power of the Government to handle for a moment its mighty weapons, which are yet allowed to slumber without assuming to declare that the hour has come when they shall flash against the sky.

But may a good Providence save our Government from that everlasting regret which must ensue if a great opportunity is lost by which all the bleeding wounds of war shall be stanched—by which prosperity shall be again established, and peace be linked forever with liberty. Saul was cursed for not hewing Agag in pieces when in his hands, and Ahab was cursed for not destroying Benhadad. Let no such curses ever descend upon our Government.

"So many slaves, so many enemies!" Unless this ancient proverb has ceased to be true, there are now four millions of enemies intermingled with the rebels; being four millions of allies to the National Government. Can we afford to reject this natural alliance inspired by a common interest, and consecrated by humanity? There is another motive to such an alliance which cannot be forgotten. Without it insurrection will be inevitable, and when it comes it will be wild and lawless. This should be prevented, if possible. But if Liberty does not come from the tranquil and beneficent action of the Government, it will come in blood, amidst the confusion of families. All this was foreseen by the Emperor of Russia, when on the 21st of September, 1858, he called upon his nobles to unite with him in Emancipatiou, "which," he nobly declared "ought to begin *from above* to the end that it may not come *from below*," and now this very year twenty millions of Russian serfs have peacefully passed out of the house of bondage. Cheered by this great example, let us not forget that *it began from above.*

There is another practical advantage where the action proceeds from the Government. The inserests of loyal citizens can be protected. Compensation may relieve the hardships of individual cases; nor can I object. Nevery should any question of money be allowed to interfere with human freedom. Better an empty treasury than a single slave. A bridge of gold would be cheap, if demanded by the retreating fiend.

Fellow-citizens: I have spoken frankly: for such has always been my habit. And never was there greater need of frankness. Let patriots understand each other and they cannot widely differ. All will unite in sustaining the Government, and in driving back the rebels. But this cannot be done by any half-way measures, or by any lukewarm conduct. Do not hearken to the voice of Slavery, no matter what its tones of persuasion. Believe me, its friendship is more deadly than its enmity. If you are wise, prudent, conservative, practical, you will strike quick and hard,—strike too where the blow will be most felt, strike at the main-spring of the rebellion. Strike in the name of the Union, which only in this way can be restored; in the name of Peace, which is vain without Union, and in the name of Liberty also, which will bring both Peace and Union in her glorious train.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows:

For Lieutenant-Governor—Edward Dickinson, of Amherst.

For Secretary of State—Richard Frothingham, of Charlestown.

For Attorney-General—Dwight Fisher, of Worcester.

For Treasurer—Henry K. Oliver, of Lawrence.

For Auditor—Levi Reed, of Abington.

The Convention unanimously confirmed Mr. Dickinson (Bell and Everett) for Lieutenant-Governor, and substituted Oliver Warner, (Rep.,) the present Secretary of State, for Mr. Frothingham.

Ex-Judge Abbott, of Lowell, (Dem.,) was substituted for Dwight Foster, the present Republican Attorney-General.

The Committee's recommendations for Treasurer and Auditor were accepted. They both now hold the offices.

Rev. J. Freeman Clarke offered resolutions declaring that the people of the State will rejoice when the time shall come, in the wisdom of the Government, to remove Slavery, and to free all slaves within the lines of the Federal Armies, compensating loyal owners.

This resolution was tabled in the order of business and subsequently the motion to adjourn was carried without acting upon it.

CITY POLITICS.

The Union Movement.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE, WITH A VIEW TO A COMBINATION OF THE VARIOUS UNION ORGANIZATIONS.

A meeting of delegates from the various Union organizations was held yesterday noon, at the office of John Livingston, No. 128 Broadway, to adopt measures for a concert of action between the different organizations having the same objects in view, to the end that success may the more certainly crown the movement.

Ex-Mayor Tiemann was appointed Chairman, and Judge Wedgewood and Ex-Alderman Tucker Secretaries.

After some informal remarks from Mr. Livingston, and others, upon the necessity of a concert of action, and a combined movement on the part of all the organizations that have sprung up for the reform of the City Government, in order to attain the objects which each professes to have in view, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that a full and free conference be had between the different central Union organizations having the same objects in view, before any nominations are made, therefore

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn till Thursday next, in order to give time to make arrangements for a general conference to be held on that day, and that we deem it highly important that no nominations should be made by either of the organizations in the meantime.

The following resolution, presented by Mr. Livingston, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretaries of this meeting give notice to the Committees of Conference of the organization presided over by Charles H. Marshall, the "St. Nicholas," the "Tax-payers Union" and the "Fifth-avenue Hotel," to meet in conference at the office of John Livingston, Chairman of the Union Tax-payers' Party, in the American Exchange Building, No. 128 Broadway, on Thursday next, at 12 M.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Tax-Payer's Union Convention.

The adjourned meeting of this Convention was held last last evening, at the University Law Library, Washington-square. In consequence of the meeting of the delegates of the several Union organizations at the American Exchange Bank Building, at noon yesterday, this Coovention was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, Mr. John Livingston, in order to see what action the delegates would take at their recent meeting on Thursday next.

It was proposed and adopted that the Chairman be empowered to add one more to the Committee of six, appointed at the preelous meeting. The Chairman named Mr. Frederick W. Geissenheimer.

The Republican Central Club.

A large number of the members of this Club assembled last evening at its rooms in the Cooper Institute. Hon. Truman Smith, of Connecticut, being present, on invitation addressed the meeting. He spoke at length on the causes of the rebellion, arguing that there was and could be no good reason for it. The South, he said, has always had more of National power and patronage than the North, and it is the love and loss of these which has precipitated the